The Outlook

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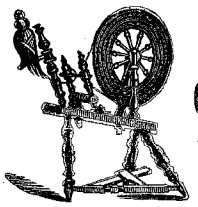

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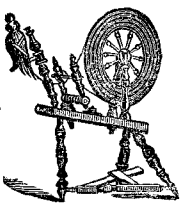

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The Outlook

Published Every Saturday

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AN irregular line which runs east from Platamona on the Gulf of Salonica and terminates on the Gulf of Arta on the Ionian Sea separates Thessaly from Albania and Macedonia. This line winds for its greater length along the summit of a mountain range running westward to the neighborhood of Metsovo, and then diverging southward and following the course of the Arta River to the Gulf. It is between one hundred and fifty and two hundred miles in length, and the altitudes of the hills are from four to eight thousand feet. These summits are still covered with snow, so that the available roads at this period of the year are through passes near the coast. Two weeks ago from two to three thousand Greek "irregulars" crossed the frontier, in pursuance of a plan formed and carried out by the National League, and at its expense. The object of this movement was undoubtedly to pass the Turkish line, get into the rear of the Turkish troops, and awaken a popular revolt in Macedonia. The Turkish headquarters are at Elassona; their base of supplies is at Salonica, which is connected with Constantinople by railroad. Their headquarters in the west are at Janina, and all their supplies to that place are sent from Salonica over the Pindus Mountains, and, for the most part, through a pass not far from Metsovo, which is about seven thousand feet high and is very difficult of passage. The Greek irregulars crossed the frontier and apparently made a dash to sever the Turkish line of communication, with the further plan of advancing from Arta and taking possession of Epirus.

❀

A series of skirmishes were reported at different points on the frontier, but the reports are so contradictory that it is impossible as yet to indicate precisely what happened in the early stages of the movement. The reports of the latest stage are more definite. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief, upon receiving orders from Constantinople to assume the offensive, crossed the frontier at the eastern end with a force of about ten thousand men, and marched to Reveni, where a strong Greek force was intrenched. Here a fierce battle ensued, the Turks fighting with the courage and desperation for which they are famous, and the Greeks with a courage not less notable. The Turks were repulsed after a heavy loss on both sides. The main advance was, however, by the Miluna Pass, where the Greeks, after a stubborn resistance, were driven back; the Turks holding the Pass. The objective point of both movements is Larissa. On the west side, at the entrance ot the Gulf of Arta, the Turks have been lately constructing a fortification, in defiance of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. A Greek vessel passing this point was fired upon and sunk by a Turkish battery, and the Greek fleet promptly began a bombardment of the town, while the Greek land-batteries simultaneously opened fire upon Preveza and partially destroyed it.

❀

While these events were happening on the frontier, affairs have been moving rapidly in the two capitals. At a council of the Sultan's Ministers, held on Saturday, it was formally announced that war had broken out on the frontier, owing to the invasion of Turkish territory by the Greeks, and that Edhem Pasha had been ordered to assume the offensive. At the same time the Turkish Minister at Athens was recalled and passports were given to the Greek Minister at Constantinople.

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The formal announcement declared that the initiative had been taken by the Greeks; that Turkey had no idea of conquest; and that the entire responsibility falls upon Greece. At a special session of the Legislative Assembly, held in Athens on Sunday, the Premier announced the rupture of diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey, reviewed recent events, declared that Turkey had been the aggressor, that her troops had attacked the Greeks, had occupied neutral positions, and had sunk a Greek vessel. "Turkey," said M. Delyannis, in closing, "declares war against us. We accept it." War has actually existed between Greece and Turkey for several weeks, but the fact is now officially recognized, and illustrates anew the futility of the European concert. Two years ago that concert attempted to protect Armenia, and disgracefully failed. Last winter, when the insurrection broke out in Crete, it attempted to maintain the so-called integrity of the Turkish Empire, with the result that its combined fleets have assisted in starving the Christian population of the island, and by its delays and inability to agree upon a definite government for Crete it has at length provoked a conflict which it will probably be unable to arrest. The Greeks have gone into a desperate enterprise. The total war strength of their army is a little over 200,000, but, as was pointed out in these columns several weeks ago, this entire force can hardly be available. The Turkish army, on the other hand, numbers more than 850,000. There is, therefore, making every possible allowance for the natural shrinkage of the actual Turkish strength, an enormous numerical preponderance in favor of the Turks. To this it must be added that the Turkish soldier is one of the most stubborn fighters in the world. The Greek navy is stronger than the Turkish navy; in fact, it is said that the latter numbers only three sea-going armored ships which would be of actual service for fighting purposes. So far as finances are concerned, both countries are practically bankrupt.

❀

Crete will now pass out of sight, and anxiety will center about the situation in Macedonia. If an uprising takes place in that country—and there is every reason to believe that one will—several claimants will promptly appear. The Greeks claim the country on historic grounds, and because it contains such a large Greek population; Servia claims it because it was once attached to her; Bulgaria claims it for the same reason; Russia wants it because she wants it; and Austria-Hungary is covetous of Salonica. Historically Macedonia was a province of the Greek Empire for nearly a thousand years, with the exception of a short interval when it was under the rule of the Bulgarian Czar Samuel; in the middle of the fourteenth century it was annexed to Servia; shortly after it was taken by the Turks, who have held it to the present day. But the historic or other basis of the different claims is of no account. Macedonia will be taken by the Power that can hold her. Russia is behind the claim of Bulgaria, because Bulgaria is practically her agent, and whatever Bulgaria gets to-day Russia intends to have to-morrow. Since the death of Stambuloff, Bulgaria has been in effect a province of Russia. While Bulgaria has stood ready on the north and Greece on the south to invade Macedonia and annex it, Austria has a railroad from Vienna to Salonica, and is ready at a moment's notice to send an army over that road. In the event of a Macedonian uprising and the appearance of Turkish and Greek troops in that country, Bulgaria and Servia would almost inevitably be involved, and in that event it is difficult to see how Austria and Russia could be kept out of the fight. It is the fear of this larger struggle and of the possibilities of danger involved in it which is to-day hanging over the capitals of Europe. Meanwhile the sympathy of the world, so far as the world has a public opinion, is with the Greeks, who have shown not only great courage, but great shrewdness. They have compelled the Turks to take the initiative in declaring war, and have thus evaded the penalty which the Powers had attempted to impose on the aggressor.

❀

It is reported from Bombay that, after seven months of fearful ravages, at last there is a hopeful falling off in the number of deaths from the bubonic plague, called frequently the Black Death, but

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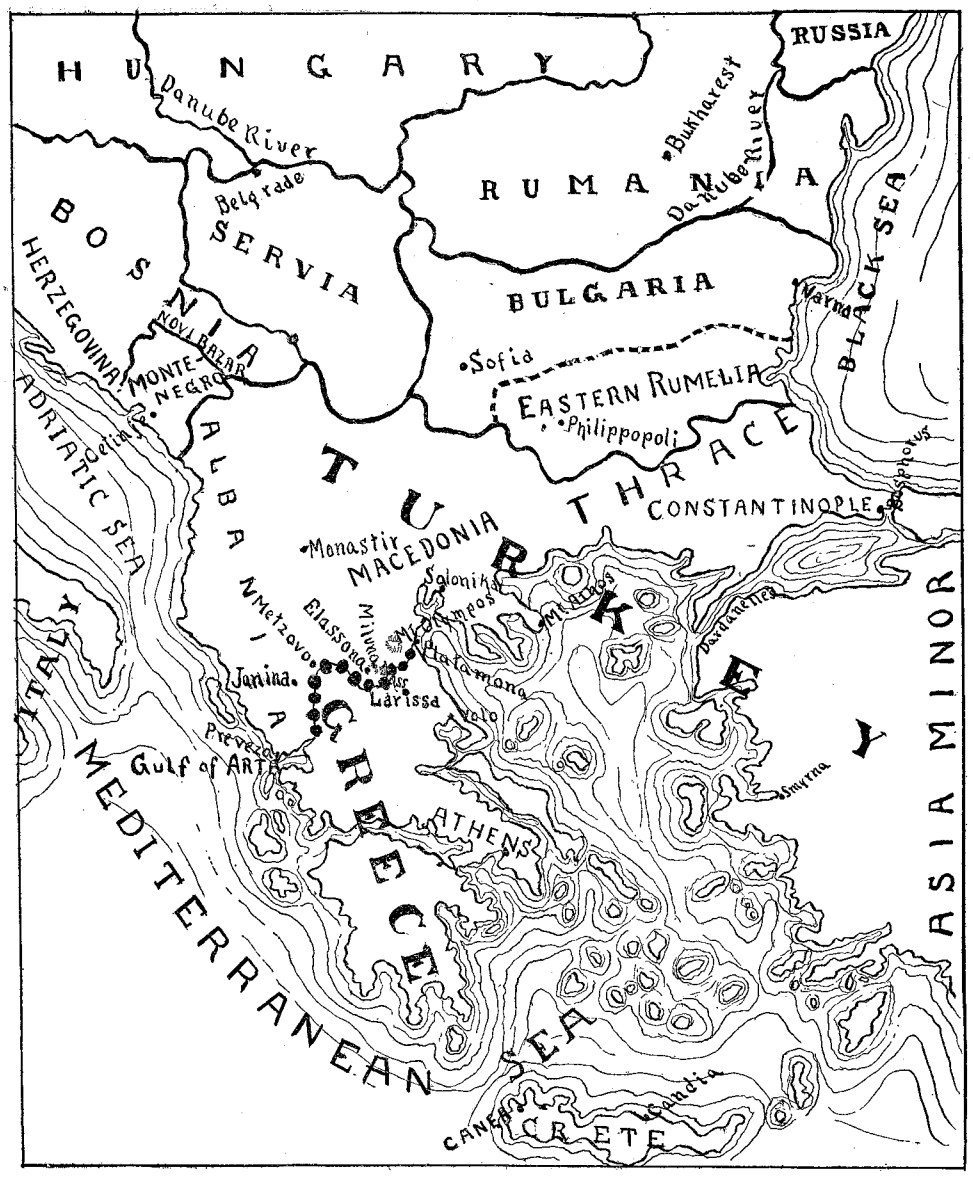

GREECE, THE BALKAN STATES, AND TURKEY

known by the natives by the significant name "the Great Death." In September and October there was only admitted to exist "the Little Sickness," but when the death-rate rose to thirty or forty a day and half the population fled, then the "Great Death" was recognized with fear and trembling. An extremely interesting letter lately published in the New York "Nation" gives a painful but impressive account of the ignorance, superstition, and filthiness of the dwellers in the poorer quarters of Bombay. The attempt to segregate patients and to put them in hospital met with fierce resistance; men taken with the disease would walk and crawl in the street until they fell dying, rather than go to the hospital. The Mussulmans in assembly replied to a demand for segregation, "Down with the hospital! We will not be segregated. Prayer is our medicine. The mosque is our hospital." The Hindus, adds the writer of this letter, more timid, said nothing, but they ran

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away more than ever. A strange and horrible belief obtained credence among many thousands that Queen Victoria, in revenge for an insult offered to her statue, had demanded the livers of thirty thousand inhabitants of Bombay; and that the hospitals were being used to secure their livers! What difficulties were met in attempting to clean the native houses may be judged from this extract:

"Squalid lanes, burdened with filth; dark, ill-ventilated houses, saturated with drainage and continually damp—such were the resting and breeding places of the plague. The committee that heroically labored to cleanse these stables reported a curious fact. Bombay is well supplied with water, a tap in every house. This very abundance of fresh water was one of the worst features of the case, for the shiftless tenants were found in many instances to have turned on the tap at some remote period, and never to have turned it off again. Day after day water continued to run or drip in the vile little dens of their nasty hovels, falling constantly on the mud floor, and breeding all the disease that darkness and slime can engender. Many of the rooms had no light at all."

And this is the civilization that represents so many centuries of religious training under those Buddhist and Mohammedan creeds which of late have seen fit to send missionaries to the Western world!

❀

The Outlook has several times pointed out the necessity for the selection of an American of the highest ability and character to represent this country at Constantinople, and to protect American interests with dignity, firmness, and courage. The President could hardly have done better than he has done in appointing President Angell, of Michigan University, for Dr. Angell combines in a rare degree qualities which have so long been needed at Constantinople. He is a man of the highest character, the largest intelligence, and the quietest temper. He has served his country admirably as a diplomatist on several previous occasions. He succeeded in obtaining from China a revision of the Burlingame Treaty; he was a member of the Commission appointed by President Cleveland to negotiate a new treaty for the settlement of the fisheries disputes; and he has all his life been a student along lines which eminently qualify him for the discharge of the delicate duties which will come upon him as our representative at the court of the Sultan. The instant recognition of the President's wise selection shows how quick the people are to respond to executive action when that action is based so obviously upon the interests of the country, and not upon those of a group of politicians or the claims of a section of a party.

❀

The President has appointed as the International Monetary Commissioners Senator E. O. Wolcott, General Charles J. Paine, and ex-President Stevenson. The appointments are admirable, and prove the sincerity and earnestness of the President in seeking to secure bimetallism by international action. Senator Wolcott is perhaps the leading political bimetallist in this country; we are not sure but that he would have been a free silver coinage man had not loyalty to his party prevented. General Charles J. Paine, of Boston, was associated with General Walker in promoting the cause of bimetallism, and holds his view, that of advocacy of international bimetallism and opposition to independent action by this country. Vice-President Stevenson says of himself: "I am a bimetallist. I regard the restoration of silver to its proper money function as the supreme question in our country and throughout the world." This Commission, thus constituted, is purely diplomatic in its character. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the only possible action which it can propose is the adoption of bimetallism by the joint action of all the commercial countries of Europe. It is not impossible that it may secure the joint action of a portion of them, or that it may by joint action secure a larger use of silver than at present. The terms of the act creating the Commission do not confine its action within any specified limit. Its powers, however, are limited to preliminary negotiations, which would have to be ratified by the subsequent action of the United States Government. There is some question respecting the constitutionality of the appointment of Senator Wolcott, for the reason that the Constitution provides that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States

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which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time."

❀

Only by a majority of one did the friends of the Dingley Bill in the United States Senate succeed in referring to a committee Senator Vest's resolution declaring illegal the efforts of Secretary Gage to carry out the retroactive clause of the unenacted measure. Senator Chandler voted with the Democrats and Populists against the reference, and only by the vote of Senator Mant'e, silver Republican from Montana, did the motion prevail. The closeness of this vote indicates the improbability that the Dingley Bill will pass the Senate in anything like its present shape. A few Western Republicans who care little for protection are in a position to remold the bill as completely as the Wilson Bill was remolded by Senator Gorman and a few Democratic colleagues who cared little for tariff reform. The change most probable is a duty on hides, which have been on the free list since 1872. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, last week expressed the sentiment of Western Republicans when, referring to the old story of the white man and the Indian who hunted in partnership, he said that in the past the East and the West had always divided the spoils of protection by giving the East the turkey and the West the buzzard. Hereafter, he declared, they must share alike. The plea of Eastern leather manufacturers that hides should not be protected because they are a "by-product" of the cattle-raising industry seems to the West as ridiculously unjust as the plea for the Wilson Bill that wool should not be protected because it is a "raw material." Every industry, the West says, has an equal right to protection against foreign competition, and the West proposes to demand equal treatment. The manufacturers of leather are making a hard fight at Washington against a duty on their raw materials, but cattle-raisers seem to have a few Senators ready to say, Equal protection or no tariff bill. If these Senators stand their ground, and if Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, insists that the tariff shall afford no protection to trusts, the Dingley Bill will be completely transformed.

The appointment of Messrs. Foster and Hamlin to assist in the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States regarding seal fisheries has called forth some adverse criticism in London. The London "Times" remarks:

> "It appears premature, if not unseemly, to start a diplomatic campaign sixteen months before the stipulated time for re-examination has arrived. To demand that the award shall now be set aside, in accordance with the contention of one party to the controversy, would strike a very serious blow at the principle of arbitration."

Gratifyingly different is the comment of the London "Speaker," which says that what will be reopened is not the Behring Sea controversy, but merely the question of pelagic sealing restrictions, for which the provisions laid down have distinctly failed. The Paris Tribunal was called to determine whether we had any right to the seals when found beyond our three-mile coast limit; the Tribunal decided that Behring Sea was not a closed sea, and therefore we had no such right. We had previously seized Canadian fishing-boats on the high seas, and hence became liable for damages. The late Secretary Gresham and the British Ambassador agreed on $425,000 as a lump sum to be paid by us for such damages. We have never repudiated our debt, but Congress properly declined to pay this sum until an investigation (in accordance with the decision of the Paris Tribunal) should prove the justice of all the claims. That investigation is now in progress. Secondly, the Tribunal provided that regulations for seal preservation should be determined upon between Great Britain and the United States, and that they must be revised every five years. It did not, however, prohibit their revision oftener, should conditions so demand. The arbitrators established a close season, a seal zone, the exclusion of steamers, and the prohibition of firearms. These provisions have failed to prevent the continued decrease of the seal herd, since pelagic sealing (sealing on the high seas) is still allowed.

❀

That we are acting in accordance with the principle of arbitration is seen by the very appointment of commissioners; and that the question is not a closed one, to be reopened only once in five years, is shown by the fact that last year both Gov-

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ernments sent (and are sending again) eminent scientists to report upon the present condition of the seal herd. The opinions of these scientists are made the basis of Secretary Sherman's dispatch to the British Foreign Office urging that the indiscriminate butchery of seals be immediately stopped. Most sealskins are dyed and dressed in London, the world's principal fur market. Thus the British should be equally interested with ourselves in preventing seal extermination. Because of promiscuous catches, the quality of the skins is deteriorating and the quantity is rapidly lessening, our herd having declined to one-fifth its greatest size, and being now in danger of entire extinction. London importers hail the prospect that our action will diminish pelagic sealing. They sensibly recommend an extension of the close season to the first of September, and the limit of the zone to two hundred miles from the Pribilof Islands. In the April "Forum" Professor Jordan, the Chief of our last year's Behring Sea Commission, shows that the whole dispute belongs primarily to natural history and not to international law. The habits of the seals, not of their butchers, should determine the nature of that law.

❀

The completion of the battle-ships now in course of construction may be indefinitely delayed by the failure of either of the armor-plate works in the country to put in bids, under the price limitations imposed by Congress. The history of the armor-plate transactions, as narrated by the Springfield "Republican," is briefly as follows: In the past the Government has paid $563 a ton for armor plate. As public policy requires that we should have armor-plate works within our own borders, no effort has ever been made to secure competitive bids from abroad. As a result, the two American companies making armor plate—the Carnegie Company and the Bethlehem Iron Company—have been able to fix their own prices. Secretary Herbert undertook to investigate the reasonableness of the charges paid, and both companies refused to furnish him any assistance. The estimates furnished him by outside parties, however, indicated that the cost of labor and materials was less than $200 a ton, and that $256 a ton would pay all costs and ten per cent. profit upon all the capital employed. Confirmatory of these estimates came to light the fact that the Bethlehem Company had furnished armor to the Russian Government for $249 per ton, paying the cost of transportation, and also providing the necessary nickel, which has always cost our Government $20 per ton in addition to the $563 nominally paid. The Bethlehem Company claimed that it took the Russian contract "at a loss" in order to secure a European market, but Congress was unwilling to believe that the "loss" patriotically incurred had been a heavy one, and fixed $300 as the maximum price to be paid on the new battle-ships. The Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies have refused to bid under these conditions, and the bid of the Illinois Steel Company—the only one received—offering to construct new works and furnish armor as low as $240 a ton cannot be accepted because a twenty-year contract is demanded. Everything is, therefore, at a standstill. Senator Chandler has introduced a bill authorizing the seizure of the Carnegie or Bethlehem works, subject to such compensation as may be fixed by the courts, and the manufacture of needed armor plate by the Government—the works to be returned to the companies upon its completion. In time of war such a procedure would be entirely justifiable, but in time of peace public opinion will not justify any such course. Neither, however, will it justify the submission of the Government to manifest extortion. The Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies must be ready to serve their own Government as reasonably as they would permanently serve foreign Governments, or the public will demand that our Government shall make its own armor plate, just as it now makes its own rifles and cannon. We do not care to have the Government extend its activities along this line, but a time of peace like the present is peculiarly appropriate for the establishment of a reasonable *modus vivendi*.

❀

The Senatorial muddle in Kentucky becomes more and more roiled. A handful of intense gold Republicans, having the support of Governor Bradley, refuse to

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indorse Dr. Hunter, the nominee of the Republican caucus, and a factional feud has developed as bitter as that between the gold and silver Democrats. Last week the investigation of sensational charges of bribery varied the monotony of the ballotings. The Hunter Republicans, who several times have come within one or two votes of electing their candidate, were accused of attempting to bribe three legislators. The charges were investigated by the grand jury of the county in which the capital is located, and the jury has found a true bill for conspiracy to bribe against Dr. Hunter, Congressman Wilson, and three others. The Hunter Republicans deny the charges with indignation, much of which is directed against Governor Bradley. The Governor, however, denies any responsibility. Meanwhile the probability of any election as the outcome of the special session becomes more remote. With the prolonged failure of the Kentucky Legislature to elect a United States Senator, and the recent failure of the Oregon Legislature to do anything whatever because of a factional quarrel over the Senatorship, public opinion becomes more strongly in favor of relieving State Legislatures of the duty of electing National officials. The people should elect their Senators as they elect their Governors, and legislators should be chosen with exclusive reference to matters of State policy.

❀

The post-election utterances of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, and the character of heads of departments installed with him last week, seem to insure that the Civil Service Law will be obeyed by the new administration, unless it be repealed by the Legislature. The new Mayor, as he indicated during his campaign, will confine his wholesale dismissals to those Republicans who were put in office by Mayor Swift just before the Civil Service Law went into effect. As the places of these men will have to be filled by competitive examinations under the Civil Service Law, the reform will probably be better established than before, inasmuch as it will protect a non-partisan service, and can no longer be denounced as a hypocritical measure to protect partisan appointments. There is, however, some danger that the Legislature will repeal the Civil Service Law. Although it is heavily Republican in both branches, the Legislature is not averse to enabling the Democratic Mayor of Chicago to make a "clean sweep" of Republican appointees. There is so little profit in "politics," and the power and patronage of politicians as a class are so seriously reduced by the Civil Service Reform system, that the Republican machine in Illinois is actually ready to increase the spoils at the disposal of the Democrats. However, this very fact has been of use in stirring up the public to a sense that it is they who furnish the spoils, and the probabilities are that the Civil Service Law will not be repealed. In the city of Chicago the greatest danger of misgovernment still comes from the Board of Aldermen, but even here the outlook is incomparably brighter than it was a few years ago. Of the thirty-four retiring Aldermen whose places were filled this year, the Municipal Voters' League condemned twenty-eight. Eighteen of these were defeated before the primaries, and eight of the ten renominated were defeated at the election. Nineteen of the thirty-four newly elected Aldermen had signed the Civil Service Reform and compensation for franchise pledges of the League. However, the number of liquor-dealers receiving important chairmanships in the new Council forbids much rejoicing.

❀

The Indiana laws passed at the recent session of the Legislature went into effect on Thursday of last week, by the proclamation of the Governor, and the legal car-fare in Indianapolis was accordingly reduced to three cents. When, however, citizens offered this fare, it was refused by conductors in all parts of the city, and when the citizens insisted that higher fares were in violation of law, the conductors replied that they were ordered by the company to collect five cents, and that this order must be obeyed. Passengers who refused to submit to this defiance of the law were forced off the cars, the conductors sometimes calling the motormen to their assistance. Naturally, popular indignation was intense. The citizens knew that the company had appealed to

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the United States Court for an injunction against the enforcement of the State law, but pending a decision of the Court they had not expected the company to resort to violence to prevent the execution of the law. Many stirring incidents of course added fuel to the popular indignation. A judge in a local court, who refused to pay more than the legal fare, was caught by the conductor and motorman, and ejected after a struggle in which he sustained some injuries. Women were forced to leave the cars, and even one blind man was unceremoniously ejected. By the second day resistance to the company's order was becoming organized—groups of passengers boarding the cars together, and opposing force by force. Plans were being formulated to hold an indignation meeting, and to collect pledges from citizens not to patronize the company's lines until it obeyed the law. The Mayor of Indianapolis, alarmed by the danger of riots, went to the president of the company and secured from him an agreement to order the conductors to obey the law until some court should declare against the act of the Legislature.

❀

Such an appeal to the courts is the only legal and right method of settling the question; moreover, for the railway companies it is the only politic and businesslike method. In instructing their employees to collect five-cent fares by force they have done more to saddle three-cent fares upon themselves than the advocates of cheap fares could possibly have done by months of agitation. Still further, their example teaches their conductors and motormen that the way to object to a law or contract lowering wages is to make use of violence. If a railway employee may be arrested for defying the Government with violence, as we think he may, the railway president should be as quickly arrested for a similar defiance of law.

❀

The danger near New Orleans from the Mississippi's great rise of water continued through last week; so far, strenuous effort and exhausting labor night and day have kept the levees intact for most of the way, though minor breaks are constantly occurring. Further up the river, on both sides, the floods have continued, and the devastation has extended over more and more territory. The town of Delta is almost wholly inundated, but on Sunday there was a slight fall in the river, which was still, at Vicksburg, over fifty-one feet above its normal height. A great crevasse which broke out at Biggs, four miles below Delta, on Saturday, destroyed many of the finest plantations in northern Louisiana. Earlier in the week hundreds of people were rescued from Davis Island in skiffs. Thousands are now being fed by the various relief committees and by the Government. In the nature of things, the distress will for some time increase rather than decrease. The whole question of restraining the river overflow by permanent safeguards has, of course, been raised anew. The United States Government has spent over $30,000,000 in trying to meet the difficulty, and while it would be untrue to say that no good has been done, it certainly cannot be claimed that the problems have been solved. The cutting of a new outlet has once more been discussed, but the weight of engineering opinion is against it. A continuous revetment of the banks from Cairo to Vicksburg would cost, according to the Government Commission of 1896, about $70,000,000 and take nearly half a century. The third and only remaining plan is that of improving and extending the levee and jetty system. If engineering science has really said its last word as to possible methods, the outlook is certainly far from encouraging. The United States should make a thorough study of the whole subject in every detail, adopt as a permanent plan the best possible, and bring expert knowledge and generous financial means to bear on the serious questions involved.

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The Charter for the Greater New York has been adopted and is now before the Governor for his signature. He has granted a hearing to the opponents of the measure. The bill has the approval of the Mayor of Brooklyn, but is disapproved by the Mayor of New York. The objections to the charter are chiefly: (1) That consolidation is undesirable on any terms; (2) that this charter is defective in that it provides for too large a representative body, and for two representative bodies

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where one would suffice; maintains a bipartisan Police Board, and commits the machinery of election to that Board; (3) that the Charter has been "jammed through" with a haste which is in itself suspicious, and is certain to give us features which are crude and ill-digested, and that this suspicion is increased by the contemporaneous introduction of bills which provide for expensive improvements under the direction of special commissioners, appointed in violation of the principle of "Home Rule," and involving jobs of the worst description. The answer to the first objection is that it comes too late, that consolidation has been so far determined on that it is in practical politics no longer an open question; to the second objections, that they are real and serious but not fatal objections, and that, despite them, the Charter is an improvement on that at present possessed by either New York or Brooklyn; the answer to the third is that this is an objection to the bills so introduced, which should be fought with all the power which honest and independent citizens possess, and that, if the battle is unsuccessful, and, *despite this Charter*, the city is still robbed through the instrumentality of the State, then the Greater New York should demand a division of the State into two States, thus securing to the population of Kings, Queens, Westchester, and New York Counties, and perhaps some others, that right of self-government which this Charter promises to them, but which they must apparently hold at the sufferance of the State Legislature.

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The Anti-Cartoon Bill, which has passed the New York Senate and is now before the Assembly in an amended form, is, if correctly reported, an amusing illustration of a legislative bull. Section one reads as follows:

"Section 1. No person, firm, partnership, corporation, or voluntary association shall *maliciously* print or publish in any newspaper, paper, periodical, magazine, pamphlet, or book, any portrait or alleged portrait of any person or individual living in this State, except public officers, persons nominated for public office, and fugitives from justice, without having first obtained his or her written consent to such printing or publication. In the case of a public officer such portrait or alleged portrait shall relate to such public officer only in his official capacity."

According to this extraordinary act, a paper may *maliciously* print a portrait of a man if he is a public officer, or may maliciously print a portrait of any person on having previously obtained his consent! If this bill becomes a law, we may expect to see the law stationers provide blanks for the press as follows: "The Daily '——' has my consent to publish my portrait with malice aforethought. Richard Roe." It is easy to see what the law should be, if any law is needed. The word *maliciously* should be exscinded and a clause added providing that disproof of malice should constitute an adequate defense.

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Mr. Lauterbach, President of the Republican County Committee of New York, made a speech last week to a meeting of that Committee, which had gathered to present to him a cabinet of silverware, said to have cost two thousand dollars, in appreciation of his political services as President of the Committee. In this speech he put so clearly what we believe to be two fundamental political errors that we think it worthy of more than local reference. The first error was his declaration that the issue which will confront the people of Greater New York next November is one between Republicanism and Bryanism; that is to say, that in a great municipal election National issues are paramount, municipal issues are secondary. The second error grows naturally out of the first:

"I know that you are as one man resolved that the battle of November shall be waged under the banner of partisan Republicanism [applause]; that the man who shall be elevated to the high office of Mayor should be a true Republican. If we cannot succeed in bringing about that result, better far that there should be placed in power a true Democrat, even a Tammany Hall Democrat, than that we should aid to elect to that state of power and place a man of no party, whose administration is responsible to no party, and who has no party at his back. [Loud applause.]"

It is an advantage to have these two statements put together in the same speech, that the honest partisan, who believes that municipal and Federal politics must be identical, or at least who never sees how they can be severed, may clearly see to what conclusion this principle leads. Our readers will, of course, understand that the election of a Tammany Hall Democrat is the election of a Bryan Demo-

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crat, and is therefore the victory of that very Bryanism which Mr. Lauterbach professes to dread. He tells us that it is better for the Republican party so to manage the campaign as to secure a victory both for Tammany municipal politics and free silver National politics, than to co-operate with men who differ from the Republican party on the tariff and the financial issue, and secure the election of a clean man who will give the city a clean administration. We need not go behind the phraseology of his affirmation to find at least this much in it. If we do go behind the phraseology of his affirmation, it does not require extraordinary penetration to find in it much more. The Republican machine, as interpreted by the President of the Republican County Committee, prefers practical coalition with Tammany, and a Tammany victory as the result, to a coalition with the Independents, and an Independent victory as the result, because in the former case the spoils of office will be divided between the men who run the two machines, in a proportion adjusted measurably according to the votes that the two organizations cast, while in the latter case there will be no spoils to be divided, since the offices will be filled by men appointed without regard to party service and solely for the service which they are to render to the city. It is due to the Republican party to say that Mr. Lauterbach's candid avowal has been vigorously repudiated by the most influential of the party journals in the city of New York. It will, we trust —it certainly ought to—give fresh impulse to the Citizens' movement. It, at all events, makes it clear that the issue next fall will be between the Citizens' movement and a Tammany-Republican coalition.

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The five months which have elapsed since election have shown a remarkable increase in the sales of State and municipal bonds. According to an article in a recent number of the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," for these months the sales of such bonds have reached the exceptional total of over $80,000,000. For the same five months of 1895–6 the sales were hardly more than $30,000,000, in 1894–5 nearly $40,000,000, in 1893–4 nearly $49,000,000, and in 1892–3 nearly $26,000,000. It is significant also that the sales for 1897 are greatly in excess of those for previous years, not only in the aggregate but for each month separately. The sales for November and December represented, to a certain extent, bond issues which accumulated last year during the agitation between the Presidential nominations and the election (for the four months ending in October the disposals were only $17,700,000). Nevertheless, out of the total sum since election, the sales for the first quarter of this year were over $35,000,000, while in the corresponding three months of 1896–5–4–3–2, the totals were only from $15,000,000 to $24,000,000. It should be mentioned, however, that during the past three years an exceptional circumstance disturbed the course of the municipal bond market—the sale of bonds by the United States Government. The striking increase in the demand for municipal bonds may be, and in fact is, regarded in two entirely different ways by different observers of the business world. Some take it as an indication of decided improvement of business and a return of confidence among investors. Others deduce from it the conclusion that investors have little confidence in industrial and commercial ventures, and therefore are putting their money into municipal bonds, which, generally speaking, are sure to be paid, both in principal and interest, by responsible communities of taxpayers. Last week the March foreign trade figures were made known: exports showed a gain over February of 9 per cent., and over March, 1896, of over 15 per cent.; imports showed a gain of the latter percentage over March a year ago. For the nine months of the fiscal year exports have exceeded those for the corresponding time a year ago by over one-fifth; imports have aggregated a decrease of nearly one-fifth.

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By far the most important event in last week's bond market was the contract of the directors of the New York Central and the New York and Harlem Railways with the Messrs. Morgan, of New York and London, for the conversion of outstanding bonds at 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. into new 100-year gold bonds bearing

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3½ per cent. interest. This is the largest financial transaction of the kind in our history. The New York Central bonds will be for $100,000,000; the Harlem bonds for $12,000,000. The saving in interest to both roads will be over $1,000,000 a year. The event is an appropriate and expected sequel to the Lake Shore refunding. It may not be known that our railways have seven hundred million dollars' worth of bonds at 5 per cent. or more interest, and maturing before 1906. The interest saving in refunding such bonds on the Lake Shore and New York Central plan would be over twenty millions a year, but it is hardly likely that the credit of all the roads would admit of this; it seems as if a saving of ten to fifteen millions might be made, however. If this saving were transferred from bondholders to stockholders, railway stocks would rise in proportion, as has been the case with Lake Shore stock. The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy system, which has just appeared, shows that this company has a particularly excellent chance for such saving; it has over fifty million dollars' worth of bonds maturing before 1906; its saving might be nearly $1,400,000 a year. An impressive statement in this report is the list of dates showing the elections of directors. Any long record of service by directors inspires confidence in the concern which they represent. Seven of the eleven members of the Board have been directors from seventeen to forty years; the other four show terms of service of five to eleven years. The report of railway net earnings for February is now published, and shows a greater increase in percentage of gain over the gross than had been anticipated. The increase over February of last year was nearly ten per cent.

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A correspondent, in a vigorous but fair minded appeal to The Outlook to investigate and condemn the malpractice of vivisection, calls our attention to the fact that a controversy is going on in Matteawan, Dutchess County, this State, over the question whether dissection and vivisection shall be carried on in the class-rooms of the public school of that place. There are three questions involved in a discussion of this subject—namely: Is vivisection, in any place, under any conditions, defensible? Should vivisection have any place in our public-school system? Should public or private school children be encouraged to practice dissection? The first and third of these questions, in our opinion, are debatable, and at another time we may have something to say about them. The second question we think admits of no discussion; it should be answered by every humane man and woman, by every real friend of children, entirely aside from its relation to cruelty to animals, by an emphatic *No!* Vivisection has no more place in a scheme of public general education than calculus, gynecology, Sanscrit, or hypnotism. Even the supporters of vivisection as a method of scientific research admit that it must be practiced with great care, by men who are trained intellectually and morally to perform the work scientifically, and who are capable of receiving the right impressions and drawing the right conclusions from it. Public-school teachers cannot be expected to have this expert training, and public-school children can be expected to receive exactly the wrong impressions. If vivisection (we do not now say dissection) is practiced in any of the public or private schools or academic institutions of this country, it ought to be suppressed by law, backed by the indignant protest of every humane citizen. If there is any place where vivisection may be permitted, it is certainly only in scientific schools for post-graduate adult students of the highest class.

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As to the facts in this State, we are informed by Dr. Charles R. Skinner, the able Superintendent of Public Instruction, that under the existing statutes the question whether vivisection shall be permitted in the public schools is entirely within the discretion of the local Boards of Education, and the State Department has no power of interference. We are authorized to say that the State Superintendent does not approve of vivisection in the public schools, and that while a member of the Legislature he always supported legislation prohibiting it. We believe that if there should be an energetic but reasonable attempt to prohibit vivisection in

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public schools, without confusing such prohibition with the question of the necessity or propriety of limited scientific vivisection, the prohibitory legislation would be supported by the great body of physicians and biologists throughout the country. As far as the State of New York is concerned, the facts make it clear that some intelligent legislation on this subject is needed at once.

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A Blow at Civil Service Reform

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New York State, said to have the approval of the Governor, the undisguised object of which is to abolish the present civil service system, and restore to the Heads of Departments a practically unlimited power of appointment. The bill has certainly been ingeniously constructed. The State Constitution provides that "appointments and promotions in the civil service shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive." The pending bill provides for two examinations, one as to merit, the other as to fitness. The "merit" of applicants is to be determined by examinations conducted under the Civil Service Commissioners, who shall give no higher rating than fifty per cent. to any person. The "fitness" of applicants is to be determined by examinations conducted under the direction of the person who is to appoint to the office, who shall also give no higher rating than fifty per cent. It will be seen at once that this practically confers unlimited power of appointment on the appointing officer. If, for example, two candidates come before him, one with a rating for merit of fifty per cent. and another with a rating for merit of ten per cent., all he has to do is to give the first a rating for fitness of five per cent. and to the second a rating of fifty per cent., and the second, although declared practically incompetent by the Civil Service Board, would receive the appointment. The bill is, as we have said, ingeniously drawn. It does not appear to violate in terms the Constitution, and, we judge, could be decreed unconstitutional only upon the ground that its intent is palpably inconsistent with the intent of the Constitution as interpreted by contemporaneous history.

We do not think it necessary to argue to our readers as to the value and importance of Civil Service Reform. Its fundamental principles have been affirmed by both political parties, and lately reaffirmed with great vigor especially by the Republican party. In National politics the Republican party, through the President and the Heads of Departments, is apparently earnestly and honestly determined to maintain those principles in all appointments. Those who have practical experience in the administration of the Government bear an almost unanimous testimony that the method of securing competent officials, in administration, by competitive examination, has greatly improved the efficiency of the working force. No doubt this method has its drawbacks. No doubt there are elements of character comprised under the general term "fitness" which cannot be elicited by any method of competitive examination. Not improbably, if the idea that men are to be appointed as a reward for the services they have rendered their party were once thoroughly extirpated from political life, and the idea that they are to be appointed solely for the service which they are to render their country were to be substituted therefor in the minds both of the politicians and the public, it would be well to leave with the appointing officer a considerable power of choice among those who have proved their intellectual fitness by a competitive examination. But in the present state of public opinion, and with the present determination of the spoilsmen to use the offices as campaign booty, to grant any considerable power of choice to the appointing officer is accompanied with great inconvenience to him if he is honest, and with great perils to the public service if he is not. To give him the power which this act confers is practically to abolish civil service examinations altogether. If the Republican party passes this bill, we greatly misapprehend the spirit of the people of this State if it does not suffer for its violated pledges at the polls. To the vice of public corruption this bill adds the vice of ill-concealed hypocrisy.

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The Decline of the Senate

Those who have followed the course of the United States Senate in dealing with foreign affairs during the past two years are not at all perplexed by the marked decline in the authority of the Senate, which is widely recognized in this country, and which is beginning to attract the attention of students of our public life abroad. A dispassionate study of the Senate's dealings with foreign affairs during that period brings out very clearly three things, the loss of which readily explains the decline in position of a unique body in our political organization.

There is, in the first place, no longer any distinct leadership in the Senate. It has drifted hither and thither during the past few years at the mercy of small factions. More than once it has been swept by something very like passion; and at such times, as during the Venezuela excitement for instance, the country has waited for days to hear one bold, strong, commanding voice speak out and stem the current of hot feeling. There are capable, sincere, and honest men in the Senate in large numbers, but there is no longer any man of commanding ability. Senator Sherman was perhaps the nearest approach to a statesman whom the Senate has included in its ranks for a number of years, but Senator Sherman's influence was greatly limited by the fact that, while he had the abilities of a statesman, he had the temper of a politician, and too often shaped his course with reference to political exigencies rather than to large public interests. The presence of a group of bosses, the most offensive yet known in our history, and the most inimical to a generous and influential public life, has also contributed to what may be called the disintegration of the Senate.

Perhaps the most distinct note which has been struck in the debates of the last two years on foreign affairs has been the provincial note. The country has waited in vain to hear from the most dignified legislature in the country the clear, distinct note of statesmanship; that is to say, of broad, general, progressive views. In the place of this ringing tone, which would have given confidence, dignity, and consistency to our foreign dealings, it has heard constantly the small, petty, provincial note. When one remembers the position of a United States Senator, his responsibilities, his opportunities, and the history of the body to which he belongs, it is depressing in the last degree to read speeches so pitifully narrow in their conceptions of the place and destiny of a great nation as those which the Senate has listened to, day after day and month after month, from such men as Senators Morgan and Stewart. Senator Morgan has been especially a notorious offender in this respect. Charged with the interests of a great nation, he has continually struck the chords of the most bigoted national feeling. The unreasoning and unreasonable animosity to England which has characterized his endless talk has been unworthy of a leader in public life; it has had the tone and the intelligence of a passionate school-boy. It is the belief and the prayer of those who think they know American society well that Senator Morgan does not represent American sentiment. The country is too large and the Nation too great to be animated by such boyish and irrational animosities. The United States Senate ought to represent broad, intelligent, statesmanlike conceptions. It ought to treat public affairs in a generous, noble spirit, as befits intercourse between great countries. It has treated them for the past two years as the local legislature of a petty province might treat them. Instead of calm, dispassionate argument, it has indulged in flamboyant declamation. If such talk as that which has wasted the time of the Senate during the past two sessions were heard in the House of Lords, it would be heard with derision. If members of that body were to get up day after day and declaim against France in the spirit of the last century, they would be laughed out of the House, and they would deserve to be laughed out of it. Yet this is precisely the tone which men like Senators Morgan and Stewart have taken. Arbitration, for instance, has been called "the American principle." The opportunity to espouse it was unquestionably the greatest opportunity to introduce a new principle into the public life of the modern world which has yet come to this country. All declamation about sympathy with an oppressed people is idle while we, in a narrow and provincial

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spirit, refuse to take the one step which would have more to do, in its ultimate consequences, with freeing Europe from the burdens and bondage of militarism than any other single thing. Messrs. Morgan, Stewart, and their confrères have dealt the common people of Europe a tremendous blow, and one does not need to be a prophet to predict the opinion which the future will hold of their failure to understand the greatest opportunity of republicanism in modern times.

There is one other respect in which the Senate has shown marked deterioration, and that is in temper. It was long supposed to be a dispassionate body, with a judicial attitude toward all matters, and especially foreign matters. The House was supposed to be the safety-valve for the expression of loose opinion and gusts of popular passion, but the Senate was to preserve a thoroughly dispassionate attitude—to keep its head, in other words. For the last two years the Senate has been the most irritable, nervous, and agitated group of legislators ever seen in this country. Its treatment of the Cuban question illustrates this. The country is at one in demanding a strong, consistent policy with regard to Cuba. The Senate had a chance, by calm discussion and deliberate action, to enforce such a policy. Instead of this, some Senators, month after month, taking newspaper reports as the basis of fact, have hurled anathemas and maledictions at Spain in the language of stump orators, and the next day the reports have been denied, and the flamboyant speech has been remembered only to diminish still further the respect of the country for a judicial body which does not even take the trouble to find out the facts before it loses its temper. It is no exaggeration to say that the declamation of Mr. Morgan and other Senators of his temper on Cuban affairs no longer produces the slightest impression on the country. It is simply journalism of the worst kind introduced into the highest legislative body—the kind of journalism which kills its own influence by its failure to discriminate, to judge, and to weigh. The country is weary of the endless declamation in which the Senate wastes its time. It asks of that body a return to the habits of statesmen—calm study of facts, intelligent discussion of principles, the poise which befits men of great position, and a broad, Christian, American progressiveness.

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What is a Christian?

To answer this question, let us set the word in contrast with some other terms—sometimes very loosely used.

Atheism is the doctrine that there is no God. It is materialism applied to the universe. Man and the world are regarded as a great machine, and thought in man as nothing but a product of the machinery. There are practically no atheists left to-day in philosophical and educated circles. Agnosticism is the doctrine that nothing can be known about the great power which lies back of phenomena; that, if there is a God, he is incapable of revealing himself, or we are incapable of receiving the revelation. Agnosticism is not merely the doctrine that we do not know God, but that we cannot know God, and it is not worth our while to try; it involves contented ignorance of the Eternal. Deism is the doctrine that there is probably a personal God who has set the world in motion, but who has nothing to do with it—now. There probably is a God, but he is not in nature nor in human life. This was a popular theory in the last century. Atheism on the one side, and Deism on the other, are in our time giving way to Agnosticism. Above Deism, and a great way above it, is Theism. These two words stand for very different ideas. Theism is the doctrine that God is a personal God, who has to do with men; a God who dwells in nature, and with his children, and is known by his children through personal spiritual experience.

The Christian is a Theist. As against Atheism he affirms that there is a God; as against Agnosticism he affirms that this God can be known by man; as against Deism he affirms that this God is in his world of nature and in his world of men. The Christian, whatever school he belongs to, is a Theist. But he is more than a Theist. He not only believes that there is a God who is in his world of nature and in his world of men: he also believes that God has made a historical manifestation of himself; that God has shown

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himself in human history; that there is in Christ something more than the revelation which God makes of himself in nature, and something more than the mystical revelation which God makes of himself in the human experience of all devout seekers after God. The Christian believes that there is a great historic fact, and in that historic fact there has been a special and further revelation of God. This is Christianity. It involves Deism, or the doctrine that there is a God, but it is more than Deism; it involves Theism, or the doctrine that God is in the world of matter and the world of men, but it is more than Theism. To be a Christian believer is not merely to believe that God is, and that God can be known, and that God has something to do with life; it is also to believe that in human history God has unveiled himself; that Infinity has come into finite form; that the Transcendental has translated himself so that he can be read; that the veiled and mystic figure whom we see dimly through imagination and emotions has been unveiled and disclosed in a human life; it is to stand before that ancient temple in Egypt where above the sacred veil were inscribed the words, "Who shall draw aside my veil?" and say, "The veil has been drawn aside."

A man may be a good man and not a Christian. There are many good Jews; there have been many good pagans. A man may be a devout man and not a Christian. He may sincerely worship at the altar of an unknown God. A man may be what the Church calls "saved" and not be a Christian. "In every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted with God," Peter tells us. "To them who, by patient continuance in well-doing, seek for glory and honor and immortality, God gives eternal life," Paul tells us. The question which we are attempting to answer in this article is not, What is the condition of salvation (so called), not what is the condition of getting into heaven, not what is the condition of being a fairly good man on earth? but, What is a Christian believer, what is the very heart and essence of Christian belief, how does what men call evangelical religion differ from the rejection of evangelical religion? It consists in this: Not merely in the recognition of a God, or of a God who can be known, or of a God who is in nature and in human experience; it consists in the recognition of the fact that God has revealed himself in human history; in the recognition of the one great historic fact which is itself the center and spring of all modern life and progress.

Being a Christian believer does not depend upon the psychology of Jesus Christ which one adopts. One may believe that Jesus Christ is God and man mysteriously joined together, a dual personality, in some acts showing forth God, in others manifesting man. There are, in our judgment, fatal objections to this, the mediæval view of the God-man, but one may hold it and be a Christian believer. Or one may hold that Jesus Christ was simply the divine spirit in a human body, or the Second Person of the Trinity in a human body, and subject to the limitations of a fleshly organism. There are, in our judgment, fatal objections to this view of the God-man; but one may hold it and be a Christian believer. Or one may believe that Jesus of Nazareth was so filled with the Spirit of God that whatever the man Jesus thought or said or did reflected the inspiring, indwelling presence of the Eternal Spirit of love and truth. This is the simplest of the three explanations, but it wins its simplicity, it seems to us, by ignoring or denying some transcendently important statements in the Gospels and some transcendently important facts in the history of Christianity; nevertheless, one may hold this view of Christ as a "God-filled man" and be a Christian believer. Or he may confess his inability to form any perfect psychology of Jesus Christ, and be content to see in him, and in the "human life of God" reflected in him, at once a transcendental manifestation of the invisible and eternal God, and a perfect ideal of a divinely begotten and inspired humanity; and, despite his refusal to formulate and phrase a perfect and complete Christology, he will be a Christian believer. What makes him a Christian believer is seeing in Jesus Christ, with some explanation or no explanation, the transcendent manifestation in human history of the Everlasting Father, and the ideal and inspiration for all his children.

But this only makes him a Christian believer; it does not make him a Chris-

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tian. He is a Christian only as he follows this Christ, that he may be like him, in the service and sacrifice of love, and in the fellowship of the Father. And this he may do without any theory at all. Certainly he need not wait to perfect a theory of the Christ before he begins to live a Christ life. And it is the Christ life which makes him a Christian.

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The Outlook Vacation Fund

The real work of the summer vacation houses begins now. The new house at Santa Clara in the Adirondacks, which is the first all-year-round house under the charge of the Working-Girls' Vacation Society of New York, and controlled entirely by it, will be in the possession of the Society when this paper reaches our readers. It is not too late for those who wish to furnish one room to secure that privilege. The "Bide a Wee Club" of Worcester, Mass., has selected a room. One room has been furnished by two ladies of Summit, N. J.; one by a gentleman and wife of Englewood; two by a sister and two nieces; one by a mother in memory of a daughter; and one by a sister in memory of a sister who had given much time and interest to Cherry Vale—the house at Greenwich, Conn. The library in the new house is to be furnished by a gentleman and his wife—that is, the furniture, but not the books. The parlors, or rather the parlor and sitting-room, are to be furnished by a club of ladies in New York. The dining-room and halls are still to be furnished. Seven bedrooms have been furnished in memory of friends or by clubs, leaving eighteen bedrooms that may still be furnished by individuals or organizations or schools. A school in New Jersey that did not raise money enough to furnish two rooms, but more than enough to furnish one, will decide whether to increase the amount they have to the one hundred dollars necessary to furnish two bedrooms, or to use their contribution for some other purpose in connection with the house. The gift of five thousand dollars enables the Society to make some changes that were necessary at Elmcote, the house at Craigville, N. Y.; to furnish a doctor's office at Santa Clara, in the Adirondacks; and to meet the increased expenses that the new all-year house involves. It is to be hoped that no part of this five thousand dollars will have to be used for furniture in the new house, beyond the doctor's office.

In order that our readers who contribute to this fund may feel themselves in closer touch with the work, we will see, if they will send their names to this office, that they are supplied with the last report of the Working-Girls' Vacation Society, and with the reports of previous years if they so desire. This will be a good opportunity to join the Vacation Society, the fee of which is but one dollar a year. Ten thousand subscribers at one dollar a year would mean an income to the Society that would enable it to meet the demands made upon it. The work of the Society has increased beyond the wildest dreams or imaginings of its incorporators, but each year reveals its inadequacy. How often the Society must refuse, because of lack of room, to give vacations to girls who need it, is too well known to be repeated. What is needed is more money, more houses, and an assured income to meet the running expenses of these houses.

So long as the Society is dependent on voluntary contributions, it dare not use up its income to the last penny. A balance must be kept for the next year's beginnings. As soon as it has a paying constituency of one dollar a year that will justify it, the managers will be able to give their entire attention to developing the work, instead of worrying, as they are compelled to do now, over future possibilities and limitations. It will be positive misfortune, a tragedy in fact, if, with the increase of space and opportunity, the income of the Society this summer does not equal ten thousand dollars. We ask for this sum.

THE VACATION FUND

Previously acknowledged	$6,802 38
C. E., New York, N. Y.	20 00
M. B. M., N. Lebanon, Me.	2 00
A Working-Girl, New York City	1 00
G. J. D., Mount Vernon, N. Y.	10 00
H. C., East Hampton, Conn.	5 00
E. A. S., Providence, R. I.	10 00
Miss Dana's School, Morristown, N. J.	82 00
A. R., Vergennes, Vt.	5 00
E. J. M., Hamilton, Canada	2 00
J. T., Washington, D. C.	5 00
"Bide a Wee" Club, Worcester, Mass.	50 00
Easter Offering, F. N. B.	5 00
A Friend of the Working-Girl	1 00
U. S. S. Monocacy, Shanghai, China	15 00
Total	$7,015 38

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In a paragraph a few weeks ago upon the receipts and expenses of the Chicago Water Bureau we were led into a serious error. The expenses of the Bureau given in the report included only the expenses of the meter, mechanical, and permit departments. The cost of pumping the water and keeping the system in repairs was not included. We are indebted to Mr. M. N. Baker, of the "Engineering News," for the correction. The operating expenses were really about $1,100,000, or one-third of the receipts instead of one-tenth as reported.

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School Histories and International Animosities

A Study of the Facts

SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, M.P. (the originator of the "Plimsoll line," which marks the limit to which vessels may be legally loaded), has been looking into the causes of the "unjust dislike that Americans have for the mother country." "We in England," he says, "have no such feeling toward America. . . . I believe the prejudice starts with children, and is taught to them from school histories that misstate facts; and in these histories I think the remedy lies."

Mr. Plimsoll, in this belief, has examined the school histories in use in England; and his report, issued by the United States Bureau of Education, is now obtainable. The "New England Magazine" for February last contained the substance of this report, as well as several of Mr. Plimsoll's extracts from the English textbooks examined. In thirty-four of these he finds not the slightest unkind allusion to the United States. Of American histories, however, he is reported as saying, "I have been told, and believe, that many of them are unfair, that they foster a wrong feeling toward the mother country."

But Mr. Plimsoll, not relying on such a general preconception, has delayed final decision till he should have examined our books with the same thoroughness as the English. It is with this purpose that he has come to America, and it is interesting to look into the subject for ourselves—to anticipate, if possible, the results of his investigation. Are school histories in this country so unfair as he alleges? so liable to rouse in children that "wrong feeling" which undeniably does exist? For every American boy, at some time, from some source, acquires a vigorous hatred for "redcoats" and British—a hatred that later years seldom entirely eradicate. Is the cause of this to be found in the school-books? and, if so, is it an evil inherent in the presentation of the facts, or a mere accident, to be avoided by moderation and discrimination?

Before considering what the text-books really say, we should note that there are, in our relation to England, elements which, to a young and emotional reader, might cause a book really very moderate to inspire patriotism most intolerantly aggressive.

In Mr. Plimsoll's extracts from English books occur the following sentences: "The government sent out soldiers to force the Americans to pay taxes." "The chief causes . . . are to be sought in the high notions of prerogative held by George III., in his infatuated and stubborn self-will, and in the equally absurd self-conceit of his English subjects." "'Taxation without representation is tyranny' became the watchword of the brave patriots who were to fight in America for the self-same rights that Englishmen of old had wrung from the tyrant John, the haughty Edward, and the reluctant Charles I." "The ministers, who had not yet learned wisdom, placed new taxes on tea." It pleases us to read such statements in English books, and undoubtedly the English boy who reads them is impressed with the unpleasant fact that his ancestors were unwise and unjust. But these same statements would rouse in an American boy a keen resentment. They tell of oppression and injustice exercised upon his ancestors by the English. He is the one that is hurt—it is hardest for him to forgive. Human nature, especially juvenile human nature, makes the reader alert in sympathy for the under dog, especially when, as in this case, the under dog is *his* dog. It is, in other words, easier for the English boys to read forgivingly of the resentment and rebellion of the colonists—provoked by English injustice—than it is for American boys to read, without symptoms of sympathetic resentment, of the injustice that provoked it. A sentence that in an English book evinces, by frank confession of an injustice, the best of feeling toward America, might, in an American book, by pointing out that very injustice, inspire hostility to England. The American historian, then, must be fairer to the English than they need to be to themselves. He must allow for the instinctive prejudices of his readers.

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The writer of this paper has examined carefully ten histories in common use in American schools. He has read, more or less carefully, many more. He began his examination with the impression that the books were prejudiced and unfair; he ended it feeling that, while prejudice was roused, it was not roused by intentional unfairness or misstatement.

One may, indeed, well dismiss, from the first, the charge of misstatement. Few histories misstate, and those that do are not those most in vogue. True, most err on minor points; few, however, err with the direct end or result of misrepresenting the attitude of England to America. The per cent. of real misstatement is so small as to be ignored.

There is more injustice of omission. The employment of Indians by the British is described, sometimes in very strong terms; but there is little or no mention of the employment of Indians by the Americans, or of outrages committed by American troops. In dealing with the war of 1812 much is made of the massacre of the River Raisin, little of the American "atrocities" which provoked this. And there is a general failure to call attention to the fact that only a part of the English people sympathized with King and Parliament in their oppressive measures, or that the Government could even claim, in the expenses of the French and Indian wars, some warrant for their taxation of the protected colonists. Of such omissions Mr. Plimsoll may justly complain.

But he should, none the less, note that not many books can be charged with such omissions. He should note, in one book, this passage:

> It must not be supposed that these severe and unreasonable acts passed Parliament without strong and vigorous opposition. The King and his Prime Minister had a majority of Parliament in favor of their extreme measures of opposition to the colonies; but, with only two or three exceptions, all the eminent and shining lights of the country, under the leadership of Edmund Burke, were strongly opposed to these unjust measures of the Government, and persistently advocated the rights of the colonies.

And, in another, this, which no less places blame where it belongs:

> George III., a narrow-minded and obstinate young king, was now on the throne of Great Britain. He hated Pitt, the friend of America, and his ruling purpose was to exalt kingly authority at the expense of all popular rights.

By emphasizing this point, that the oppression was the work of the King and one party, not of the whole people, a great deal of the ill feeling may be prevented, or rather diverted to its proper object. And in failing to emphasize this, some books are decidedly at fault.

But the chief trouble lies in injudicious heat of language. In this may well lie the root of all the prejudice. The writer has already pointed out that a school history, written for the side that suffered the grievance, must be moderate, must even understate the causes of resentment. Charred wood kindles easily. And every such word as "tyrant," "oppressor," "slave," "arrogant," is a spark applied to fuel that is but too ready for the flame.

Such passages as the following are, for this reason, dangerous:

> The troops burned the Capitol and other public buildings. After this act of vandalism they withdrew to their shipping.

> After committing shocking brutalities at Hampton, the fleet sailed for the West Indies.

> England treated the settlers as an inferior class of people. Her intention was to make and keep the colonies dependent. The laws were framed to favor the English manufacturer and merchant at the expense of the colonist. . . . American manufactures were prohibited. Iron-works were denounced as "common nuisances;" even William Pitt, the friend of America, declared she had no right to manufacture even a nail for a horseshoe except by permission from Parliament.

> The British naval officers behaved in a very high-handed way. In one instance their insolence was deservedly punished.

> The employment of foreign hirelings to subdue British-born subjects became a leading cause of American hatred for the mother country.

> There is no doubt but that the Boston boys were impudent sometimes. It is said that they called the red-coated soldiers "lobsters" and "bloody-backs;" but I am sure they would not have done so if they had been treated right.

These, with some exceptions, are not materially untrue. The total denotation of their words is not immoderate, but the impression is. A child, an untrained

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reader of any age, values assertion more than qualification. Say that B was a "tyrant" and "murderer," and, no matter how you condone his offense, the opprobrium of the term will stick. And, in a school history, no amount of explanatory justice—a gentle, unassertive, uninteresting thing—can overcome the effect of a few striking terms of denunciation.

Let us grant that these terms fit. Let us grant that they were used freely by the writers and orators of the period the history tells of. The historian should still hesitate before putting them into a book for young readers. His object should not be to reproduce too vividly the passions of the past. He should aim rather to impress lessons, to point out principles. And he must bear always in mind that it is better to avoid abusive epithets than to trust to neutralizing them by uninteresting qualification, which the reader will "skip" or forget. It is the dramatic, sensational, denunciatory passages that are remembered, that form, not just opinion, but ineradicable impression.

Many historians might justify the use of such terms by the fact that they were quoted from the writers and speakers of the time. That has little bearing on their fitness for introduction into juvenile history. They were words written in the heat of passion. Revolutionary days were exciting—more exciting, even, than our recent election; and those who remember the bitter intolerance of but a few months past will see that men in the heat of a fierce contest were not likely to abate a stirring appeal, a glowing invective, for any considerations of Christian moderation or ultimate equity. On both sides abuse ran riot. Pitt denounced the war carried on by Great Britain as "a most accursed, wicked, barbarous, cruel, unnatural, and diabolical war;" while the Tory "Massachusittensis," on the King's side, declared the rebellion of the colonists to be "unnatural, causeless, wanton, wicked." This is the language of a quarrel, and to quote it on either side gives an impression unduly violent. The English historians have charitably forborne to quote "Massachusittensis" against us. Might not Americans reciprocate by forbearing to quote Pitt?

It is to be noticed that quotation from both sides results, not in neutralization, but in doubling the effect. Tell a boy, "Your father says that John Smith is a thief," and you will hardly restore good feeling by adding, "And John Smith says that your father is a liar." Yet some historians have tried to neutralize American abuse of England with English abuse of America!

To a mature reader the appearance of vehemence on both sides might prove suggestive, and impel to further investigation. But children, like the more emotional of their elders, cannot easily be induced even to consider the other side, least of all by abuse of their own side. They are instinctive partisans. Naturally they take the side of their country, and, once settled in their allegiance, a love of dramatic contrast, dualism, Manicheeism—be it what it may—impels them to exalt blindly their own cause into faultlessness, to put God on their side and the devil on the other. If the Americans were right, they were heroes. If the English were wrong, they were monsters. The child knows no middle way. He cannot serve two masters. He loves the one and hates the other with his whole heart.

Yet it is hard to restrain the tendency to dramatic quotation, to forego the fervid eloquence of Patrick Henry and the other patriots whose words kindled the Revolution. Who, for example, would not be startled at the thought of omitting from our histories the Declaration of Independence, the grand old document whose fiery words have thrilled many a young American on Independence Day. Very natural, indeed, and very vigorous would be the complaint were it excluded. Yet a reading of this document alone—unless neutralized by the most careful teaching—is enough to kindle in the child reader an unreasoning and ineradicable hatred of the British oppressor. He will read this: "He [King George III.] is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation." And, a little further on: "He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages

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whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions."

So long as our school histories quote such passages, without vivid qualification, so long will children learn from them a hatred of England and of England's flag. Not that the words are to be censured. They express the spirit of the patriots who uttered them. But they were uttered under provocation. They should not be permitted to revive, in the reader of to-day, the rancor, the passion, that should have died out a century ago. To partake of the patriotism of the past, the boy of to-day need not partake also of its resentment, its sense of injury. Its patriotic devotion, the noble aims of the men of seventy-six—that is what we must preserve; the rest should be forgotten.

There is one additional cause of the bitter feeling. The average teacher is not a student of history, and aims rather at interesting and at impressing salient facts than at giving a just impression of a period. A sensational statement, as every journalist knows, is more attractive, more easily remembered, than the moderate fact. And the teacher, exaggerating to add "human interest," misses what she should really teach—the sober truth of history. The same is true, to a considerable degree, of Revolutionary readers and kindred books. But they hardly come within the scope of Mr. Plimsoll's arraignment.

These, then, seem the chief factors in the creation of prejudice against England: First, omission of matter in favor of the English; second, quotation of the more violent partisan language of the time, on both sides; third, failure to allow for the natural intolerance of a young reader; fourth, intensification of the evil by well-meaning but injudicious teachers.

So, without the misstatements that Mr. Plimsoll alleges, our school-books give ground for his complaint. They give the American boy premises on which to found a very active hate of England. The remedy is hard to find. Probably it lies, for the future historian, in judicious omission of violent language, in judicious insertion of arguments on the English side, in judicious vigilance against boyish intolerance, in watchful insistence that teachers shall know more of the subject than is contained in the text-book. Already there has been improvement. More may be expected. Time itself is a potent factor, and, when we are once into a new century, will soften the asperities of a grievance that is not ours, that must not be handed down to another generation. The day of the hereditary vendetta is over. We have no call for revenge against England and Englishmen, much reason for kindliness. And this kindliness it is for our teachers, and our writers of text-books, to inspire. Without this, arbitration treaties can be but a farce. With it the possibilities are infinite.

Taoism

By F. Huberty James

ONE of the least known of the religions of China is Taoism. The first great Taoist, Lao-tsz, was born in the city of Pohchow, about 640 B.C. Of his early life little is known. The first records tell of his filling a position as recorder or keeper of the archives at the court of Chow, then held in Loyang, in central China. Lao-tsz was a typical philosopher, calm, reserved, observant, keen. His work brought to his notice a mass of material which stirred his thought and compelled him to meditate on the causes of the wretched condition of his country. There were frequent insurrections, which were usually quenched in blood, and the princes and statesmen seemed to care little so long as they held their own positions, while demagogues were as busy then as now in devising schemes of reform. There is reason to believe that Lac-tsz did his best for his people, but, failing himself and seeing others fail so often, he gave up the task of the reformer and devoted his attention to philosophy. It is said that he retired from office when eighty-eight years of age, and while in retirement composed his single book, entitled "The Way and its Characteristics." It is a very small book, containing only about five

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thousand words, but it is one of the best as well as one of the most obscure books China has ever produced. It is very difficult to explain what Lao-tsz meant by the word "way." One of the best definitions is that of Mr. William Davis. He says Tao, the way, indicates the supreme power, but more. It dwells upon no personality; it is the spirit of the universe, the all-acting, supreme force. It is energy without effort. It is nature in repose, containing all forms of activity. It is unpredicated being. It is the "It is" of the Vedanta, the "I Am" of the Bible.

It is very hard to answer the question, "Did Lao-tsz believe in God?" The answer must depend upon the definition given to the word God. If we mean the God of ancient Israel, or of the New Testament, or God as understood by most people to-day, we may safely answer in the negative. Yet it does not follow from this that he had no idea of God whatever, nor can it be inferred that his search for the great Original was in vain. In his intense struggle to express his thoughts, Lao-tsz was often peculiar and obscure. He sometimes blends his conception of the originating cause with its ways of manifestation and action. (We do the same when we use the word Providence for God.) If the knowledge of God is the highest and most precious of all knowledge, then in this particular Lao-tsz was greater than Confucius, for he earnestly sought to increase his knowledge of the great fountain of being, while Confucius was content to transmit what had been taught by his predecessors.

A few quotations from Lao-tsz's book may be interesting: "There is nothing like keeping guard over the inner man." "By undivided attention to the heart it is possible to be a little child." "The sage is ever the good savior of men. He rejects none." "Good men are the instructors of bad men. Bad men are the material good men have to work upon." Then we come to one of the grandest sentences ever uttered in China: "Recompense injuries with kindness." In the course of his book Lao-tsz denounces over-legislation, war, and capital punishment. None of China's sages held or taught more elevating doctrines than Lao-tsz. He taught that government should be just, sympathetic, liberal, and yet free from extravagance. Man should ignore all the desires, attractions, schemings, pleasures, and ambitions which injure and destroy the pure, original nature, and calmly, constantly follow the heart's best instincts.

The next greatest name in Taoism is Chwang-tsz, who lived about 330 years B.C. Chwang-tsz was one of the acutest minds ever possessed by China. He took up the labors of his master, Lao-tsz, and added the result of his vigorous investigations. One of his musings is exceedingly interesting, as furnishing the nearest approach to asserting personality as a predicate of God which can be found in the whole of the Taoist writings. He says: "The heavens revolve, the earth remains still, the sun and moon move in their respective paths; but who governs them, who manages them, who lives unoccupied in stillness and yet causes all things to move? The thoughtful have speculated much on these things, and failed to find out the secret. The wind rises in the north and drifts between east and west, agitating all things; but who drives it forth and brings it back, and for what reason is it all done? It seems as if there must be a True Ruler, only we cannot get at his personality."

After Lao-tsz and Chwang-tsz none arose like them, and yet among the moral treatises of the later Taoists there are some remarkable passages. Here is one by Lieh-tsz: "There is a life that is uncreated. The Uncreated alone can produce life. The Changeless comes and goes; his duration can have no end. His ways are past finding out. Death is to life as going away is to coming. How can we know that to die here is not to be born elsewhere? Death is just a going home again. It is repose for the good man, and a hiding away of the bad."

Taoistic tracts and commentaries on them are almost innumerable, but only a few of them are worth translating. One of the best is called "Actions and their Recompenses." Its author is unknown, but in all probability it was written in the tenth century. Its style is clear and terse, rendering it attractive to the educated, while it is so simple as to be generally understood by the common people. One passage runs as follows: "Transgressions, great and small, are of several hundred kinds. He who wishes for long life must

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first attend to strictly avoiding all these sins. He must feel kindly toward his fellow-men, be loyal, filial, and loving. He must pity orphans and compassionate widows, respect the old, and cherish the young. He must stop evil and exalt and display [meaning to publish] what is good; receive insult without returning it, bestow favors without seeking for any return, give to others without afterwards regretting it. He who does this is a good man. Heaven protects him. He may hope to become immortal." This is one of the best existing tracts in China, and it is comforting to know that it has had, if not the largest circulation, at least one of the largest circulations, in the world. For at least eight centuries it has been in constant use all over China, and editions of it have appeared in almost every conceivable size, shape, and style.

However much we may regret it, we have to admit that Taoism has for a long time been degenerating, until at last it has become, to a very large extent, a "base and abject superstition, a religion in the worst and lowest sense, a foolish idolatry, supported by a venal priesthood." Nevertheless, under all the superstitious accretions, some vital force has remained in Taoism to withstand decay, or long ago it would have perished. One of the essays sent to the Parliament of Religions was by a Taoist. He sketched the history of Taoism and discussed its leading principles, but was too modest to claim that his own system was perfect, and too reverent toward the faiths of others to disparage their religions. At the close of his paper he says: "O that one would rise to restore our religion, save it from errors, help its weakness, expose untruth with truth, explain the mysteries, and set forth its doctrines clearly!"

A humble and earnest wish for anything good is always a prayer, and we have the consolation that the heart's cry for more light never has been, never can be, in vain.

Domestic Science

What it is and How to Study it at Home

By Ellen H. Richards

Instructor of Sanitary Chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

DOMESTIC Science may be defined as the application of all modern scientific knowledge to the administration of the home. It is eminently an *applied* science, and, because it is practical and comprehensive, educators in general have looked very much askance at it, and have put aside those who have advocated its adoption as one of the topics in the school curriculum, with the assertion that it was too crude and too indefinite to be given a place as a mentally nutritive subject. It is, however, not by keeping an acorn on a shelf, but by planting and watering it, that a strong tree is produced.

Since this topic was first suggested, both bacteriology and sociology have sprung up and have become accepted university studies, and "œcology" is still held at arm's length. There is, evidently, at the bottom of this reluctance a fear of the changes which would inevitably result from a serious study of the problems of Home Life. One reason for this is not far to seek. Women are conservative, and time and much convincing proof are needed to induce them to change their habits of life. A great respect for tradition and authority leads them to doubt the wisdom of new ideas. This feeling was illustrated by a sentence in a sermon delivered, a few days ago, to a country congregation by an earnest young preacher.

After enumerating some of the marvelous changes which had been brought about by modern science, he said that even in woman's province invention has made it possible to take the finest stitches and even to wash and wipe the dishes by machinery; but that "in the care of children and the home, woman must still take *God's own way*"—implying that these other ways were not God's own, but inventions of the Evil One from which the home must be protected.

It is this undercurrent of feeling which

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prevents the majority of home-keepers from examining their own daily routine to see wherein it may be improved, and keeps them from accepting any offered help of a new and strange kind.

It is, however, only a question of time. The march of progress may be hindered; it cannot be prevented. The reorganization of the home must follow, if somewhat tardily, the reorganization of the other relations of physical and social life, which is so evidently going on in the body politic. As well fight against the use of electricity for lighting the streets as against the introduction of scientific principles into the administration of the house; and it is, therefore, not too early in the campaign to outline in a helpful manner the work for the immediate future. The science of the home includes:

First. The shelter, the house itself, its healthfulness for the body, and its influence on the mind and soul.

Second. The food and clothing which sustain and protect the body in order that the mind and soul may reach its full development in the shelter provided.

Third. The general management and daily care of all those means related to the one great end of soul-growth and perfection.

By the architect all science is laid under contribution to furnish the best drainage and ventilation, the best fireproof construction, electric lighting, and the most artistic decoration. When done, the house is turned over to mistress and maid, equally ignorant of the fundamental laws upon which it was designed and equally unappreciative of the possibilities of labor-saving and pleasure-giving.

Woman was originally the inventor, the manufacturer, the provider. She has allowed one office after another gradually to slip from her hand, until she retains, with loose grasp, only the so-called housekeeping; and the great increase of hotel and apartment life shows that she is becoming quite willing to have men keep house and cook for her.

Having thus given up one by one the occupations which required knowledge of materials and processes, and skill in using them to the best advantage, she rightly feels that what is left is mere deadening drudgery, and that escape from this condition is essential to her well-being as an individual. The danger lies in the fact that she is inclined to slip out of it all instead of boldly asserting her claim still to know, if not to do, and making good her claim by serious study. It is to help the housewife to regain control of her kingdom that a few suggestions as to books and lines of study are here laid down.

Science has most conclusively shown that dry soil, dry air, sunlight and plenty of it, scrupulous cleanliness—all these are essential to the wholesome house. Dust and dampness are most favorable to disease, because the seeds of the obnoxious germs are transported in dust, and in damp places sprout and grow into vigorous plants. Sunlight and fresh air are the best disinfectants.

The following books deal with these topics in a comprehensive manner:

"The Story of the Bacteria," "Dust and its Dangers," "Drinking Water and Ice Supplies." By T. Mitchell Prudden, M.D. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

"Our Secret Friends and Foes." By P. F. Frankland. (E. & J. B. Young & Co., New York.)

"Home Sanitation." By Ellen H. Richards and Marion Talbot. (Home Science Publishing Company, Boston.)

"The Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning." By Ellen H. Richards. (Home Science Publishing Company, Boston.)

Since the housewife is the person on the spot, who goes over the house day by day, she should know where the drain-pipes are placed in the house and grounds. She should be sufficiently informed to oversee the plumber in his work, and know how to test the same for efficiency when he has called it done. Then, and not till then, can she be free from regret in case diphtheria or other severe illness occurs in the family.

She should also know how to manage the drafts of the furnace or the valves of the steam-pipes, else she cannot be said to be in command of her house. The following books carefully studied, with the inspection of houses building in the neighborhood, will soon give a working knowledge of the essentials of house construction:

"How to Drain a House." By George E. Waring, Jr. (Henry Holt & Co., New York.)

"Homes and All About Them." By E. C.

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Gardner. (W. F. Adams Company, Springfield.)

"The House that Jill Built." By E. C. Gardner. (W. F. Adams Company, Springfield.)

"Home Sanitation." By E. H. Richards and Marion Talbot. (Home Science Publishing Company, Boston.)

"Handbook of Sanitary Information." By Roger S. Tracy, M.D. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

"Women, Plumbers, and Doctors." By Mrs. H. M. Plunkett. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

If it requires close observation and study to understand house construction, the maintenance of all the complex machinery of daily life demands even more resourceful skill, if the best possible results are to be obtained.

To this end, few helps have been provided. Each good housekeeper has her own methods, and is disinclined to accept those of the newer schools. No really adequate treatment of the care of the modern house and household has been published, nor is it probable that such can be written until experienced women are willing to graft scientific knowledge upon their rule-of-thumb practice. At least such has been the experience in other departments of life. I can only refer to:

"From Attic to Cellar." By Mrs. Elizabeth F. Holt. (Salem Press Publishing and Printing Company, Salem, Mass.)

Various chapters in books on cookery or general housework.

"The Teacher's Manual of Lessons on Domestic Economy." By H. Major, B.A. (London.) (This being an English book, is not applicable in all points to the housework of this country, but contains helpful suggestions. It is used in the English schools.)

If the house itself demands study on broad lines, the provision of suitable food for the family requires even more, and that not only in detail but on general principles. Chemistry, physics, physiology, and a dozen other sciences have contributed to the present knowledge on the subject. The mother, who provides the food through the assimilation of which the child derives the energy that enables it to comprehend its lessons or accomplish any task, has not the least important office in the education of the child. When the function of food is better understood by the housewife, the science of nutrition will be studied with more zeal.

Within five or six years, sufficient literature has become available to give any intelligent woman an insight into the wonderful laws of growth and the utilization of energy. She does not need more receipts, more books on the specific food to be used, but she needs a knowledge of the whole subject of food and nutrition, the physiology of digestion, and the economic and nutritive value of the different food substances. Such information is given in:

"Science of Nutrition." By Edward Atkinson. (Damrell & Upham, Boston.)

"Food and its Functions." By James Knight. (Blackie & Son, London.)

"Foods and Feeding." By Sir Henry Thompson. (Frederick Warne & Co., New York.)

"Dietetic Value of Bread." By John Goodfellow. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

"Dietetics." By Gilman Thompson.

"Chemistry and Economy of Food." By W. O. Atwater. (United States Department Agriculture, Bulletin 21, '95.)

"Meats, Composition and Cooking." By C. D. Woods. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 34.)

Other Bulletins from Government Printing-Office.

"Food Materials and their Adulterations." By Ellen H. Richards. (Estes & Lauriat, Boston.)

"Practical, Sanitary, and Economic Cooking." By Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel. (American Public Health Association, Rochester, N. Y.)

"How to Feed Children." By Louise E. Hogan. (The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.)

"Diet in Sickness and Health." By Mrs. Ernest Hart.

If the house-mother of to-day cannot acquire all the technical knowledge here outlined, let her at least have a respect for those who have acquired it, and let her not feel that "God's own way" precludes her daughter from the study of chemistry, bacteriology, and ventilation, with a view to the better ordering of a household. If women once become convinced of the value of this knowledge, they will find ways of acquiring it.

The one who *knows*, rules; for the woman who understands the principles upon which any work should be done, the workman will do his best.

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The Value of Pets

By Louise Fiske Bryson, M.D.

PERHAPS the sweetest recollections of childhood are those connected with pets, with some frisky, affectionate little animal or gay little bird loved and tended in the far-away golden days. Pets are an endless joy to children. They lend themselves readily to every kind of make-believe, and are always available as playthings and consolers of woe. Talking it over with the cat, the dog, the bird, has a soothing power not at all times attainable through human agencies. "My pony is so sympathetic," said a little girl, "and has such a sense of humor." The pure delight afforded by these cherished friends in feathers and fur is sufficient reason for their presence in every household. Parents sometimes complain that they are such a trouble, are in the way, and require so much care. Could they realize thoroughly their value as a source of happiness and a means of education, these objections would forever cease. Childhood without pets is bleak and barren and altogether incomplete. Like a vine in the desert, with tendrils blown in every direction because there is no object to cling to, to twine around, and thus be lifted up, the child without some dumb creature to love and protect finds its bubbling impulses and loving longings crushed to earth. It needs to lavish its growing and expansive affection upon some suitable object, otherwise it loses more than can be counted and weighed.

What the child loves he will most observe and study. Soon knowledge comes concerning the habits and ways of the little creatures that share his life; and personal affairs are insensibly arranged so that there will be time for everything—for play, for stories, and for duties. Birds must be fed regularly, rain or shine, no matter how tempting the invitations of playmates or the latest fairy tale. The dog must be washed and kept in the house until thoroughly dried. If the kitten is stupid and dull, its little owner must see that its food is more carefully selected, that it does not have too much meat. Perhaps his small savings will have to be expended in catnip. The playful puppy must be trained with infinite patience not to trample on the flower-beds, not to bite furniture, nor tear holes in clothes. Animals must also be taught to avoid danger, even if pain has to be inflicted to insure their future self-preservation. Attention to these details influences the mind and character, leading to firmness without harshness, to economy of time, to order, method, and regularity.

Children, like most savages, are naturally cruel. But theirs is the cruelty of ignorance, not of malice. Animals that are dependent have a civilizing influence upon the child. Their many wants and necessities, their helplessness, awaken a sense of moral responsibility. A living creature cannot be neglected without pain and suffering following. Sometimes death results from neglect. Very different is the condition of the book or toy that is forgotten and left out in the rain. It is spoiled, and the loss is the child's own. In a measure he is responsible only to himself for the welfare of inanimate possessions. But a sentient being who can repay love with love has a deeper claim. Things that feel have rights. Even young children recognize this, and learn through affection for their four-footed friends to recognize this claim to health and happiness. A boy of seven that I knew found for a time his chief amusement in shooting stray animals with a shotgun, declaring it good sport. One day he knocked a cat off the fence, breaking its leg. As the creature writhed upon the grass, he seemed to consider the result of his conduct both righteous and amusing. A friend who had witnessed the incident called him to her; and after a little conversation he saw the matter in a different light. Willingly he offered to pay for having the cat's leg set. But the veterinary's fee was a dollar, and the boy had not so much money. The sum needed to make up the amount was advanced to him, and he paid it back gradually out of his small allowance. With the greatest tenderness he cared for the cat until she was able to walk, and to this day she is a cherished pet. It needed but a few words

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to open the fountain of love and pity in his heart, and to make the little lad see that his wanton cruelty had not only brought suffering on a poor innocent, but entailed much unexpected labor and expense upon himself.

Pets also have a hygienic value, many of them requiring fresh air and exercise at regular intervals. This necessity takes the child out of doors, in sunshine, on dark days, and in all sorts of weather except during extremes of heat, cold, and wet. It gives an object of interest to what would otherwise be a dull performance. Many a listless girl who would rebel at waterproof and rubbers, glides into them smilingly when it is a question of a walk for Flitters, Ruffle, or pretty little Fido. How willingly these burdens are borne for a dumb friend! Who gains most in the frolic and romping? Perhaps the one who gives the most.

Childhood, like every age, needs its duties. These must be simple and genuine, not tasks imposed arbitrarily which another might do as well. The child's duties should be definite and inexorable, not done at all if he forgets or neglects them. Through protection, nurture, and ownership of living things inexorable duties are best presented. The child secures in this way some of his best development, for he learns many lessons in self-denial and self-control, acquires a sense of personal responsibility and wise restraint, and is taught in the most natural way, and all unconsciously, to appreciate the rights of others, even the humblest, and to respect them always. More than this, by doing deeds that merit gratitude, children begin dimly to understand how much gratitude they owe to the loving hearts and hands forever busy in their behalf. There is a certain spiritual and intellectual growth that comes from protecting and fostering the dependent, from caring for lovely and lovable animals.

Heroism in the Pines

By W. S. Harwood

THE experiences which the various denominations have undergone in their attempts to Christianize the Indians of the reservations of the State of Minnesota afford some striking and suggestive material for the consideration of those who are interested in the spiritual and moral welfare of these wards of the Nation. It is a singular situation which is presented in that State. For many years the different denominations—Congregational, Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopalian, and perhaps some others in a more or less desultory way—sent their missionaries to these Indians, strove with heroic zeal, and at the sacrifice of much personal comfort and at the expenditure of much money, to bring these Indians into the Church of Christ. To-day, after a half-century of labor, every denomination but one has left the field. There is not a mission church, not a mission worker, so far as I am able to ascertain, in the whole length and breadth of the vast Indian reservation domain, save those of the Episcopal Church.

One by one the other denominations have withdrawn from the field; their schools or churches have been given up; their mission workers have been sent to other fields. And, if I have not very seriously overestimated the value of one man, the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, of the Episcopal Church, the work of this Church would have been very seriously impaired, and perhaps interrupted, had it not been for his noble and unselfish labors among these Indians during the last quarter of a century. For very nearly twenty-five years Mr. Gilfillan has been laboring among these Indians, giving up the society of civilized people, separating himself from his little children at the age of six years in order that they might be educated elsewhere away from the contaminating influences of the Indian children, devoting a large amount of a large private fortune to the needs of the Indians, and unselfishly and heroically offering up his life for the good of these dusky savages.

There are on the reservations of the State about five thousand Indians, the greater part of them among the pine

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forests and by the lakes and along the streams of the north central part of the State. As a result of the unceasing labors of Mr. Gilfillan, aided by the early and most heroic work of the missionaries of other denominations, there are not more than four hundred Indians in the State belonging to the Church, if we except such as those who are in the southern part of the State belonging to the friendly Chippewa tribe at the Sisseton Reservation, many of whom long ago took up the ways of civilization.

While the Indians of these reservations have been, of late years, among the most peaceable among all the tribes of the country, and while much agricultural, as well as religious, progress has been made, it is worthy of note, in order to show how serious a field this has been, that cannibalism, under stress of hunger, has been common among certain of these Indians within the last quarter of a century, and there is still living on the Leech Lake reservation an old woman who was, before her conversion, guilty, if we shall so use the word, of eating some of her own children. In the work among these Indians it has been found exceedingly hard to hold them in the ranks of Christianity.

The work which was begun by these missionaries of various denominations, and which is finding fruition in the great labor of this Episcopalian missioner and those who are associated with him as native workers, is by no means hopeless—is, in fact, full of hope for the future. When I asked Mr. Gilfillan, one day, as we rode together through the depths of the great pine forest, about the discouragements of the work, he admitted there were discouragements, for the Indian was the most absolute heathen in the world, and it was a task of great difficulty to lead him and keep him in the paths of the Christ.

Up on the Red Lake Reservation there is a handful of an old Indian tribe, not more than a hundred and fifty all told, now, as for many years, under the old chief, Mah-dway-go-nent, the chief of the Red Lake tribe. Interpreted, his name means "The man who stands before his people." Some time ago one of the mission workers had a talk with the old chief about uniting with the Church. He was an Indian of more than ordinary intelligence, had often been in consultation with the Great White Father in Washington in the early days when councils in the capital city of the Nation were common occurrences, and was looked upon as a man of unusual powers.

Mah-dway-go-nent, it was known, had great power over his people—so great, indeed, that not one of his race would join the Church so long as he remained out of it. After a long talk with the old chief—one of many conversations held with him on the same subject—he said that he had been much alone in the forest of late, and the voices, the voices of the pines, had been talking to him of the white man's God. He had been listening to the voices, and they had told him that the white man's Christ was his Christ, and he wanted now to follow this new-found chief through all his few remaining years, he and all his people. And so—perhaps the only instance in all the marvelous history of the Church of Christ—a whole nation, and its leader, joined the Church in a body.

A Charade

By Hilda Johnson

Alas, my poor downtrodden first,
  Crushed by the Western heel! Yet see,
Where Eastern worships bloom and burst,
  The Oriental kneels to thee.

I am always my last
  When Mehetabel comes,
For the moments fly fast,
And I cry out aghast,
"Is the afternoon past,
  Oh my dearest of chums?"
I am always my last
  When Mehetabel comes.

It was my whole—a rosy hue
Crept to Earth's face. The diamond dew
That sparkled in her dress of green
Took on an iridescent sheen,
And all Earth's noble retinue,
The stately trees—oak, chestnut, yew—
Loomed large along the avenue.
I proudly scanned my wide demesne.
  It was my whole.
I climbed to gain a broader view
Where trees were far apart and few,
And as I viewed the lovely scene
Where I, and I alone, was queen,
I deeper breathed, because I knew
  It was my whole.

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The Religious World

My Prison Work

By Mrs. Ballington Booth

No work has ever come into my life that has proved of such intense interest, or has so appealed to my sympathy and affection, as that to which God has so clearly called me within prison walls. I entered Sing Sing for the first time on May 24, 1896, and now our work is thoroughly established in seven State prisons, and we have on our roll-book of the "Volunteers' Prisoners' League" twelve hundred names, representing members, who are wearing the badge of the order, and showing by change of life and earnest efforts to do right that a new inspiration has come to them. From my first entrance into this work I realized that to help the prisoner one must not look upon this work as for a *class* or a *crowd*, but that only personal and *individual* contact, and the winning of each one by loving friendship, would help to solve the problem that faced us. Each effort made, therefore, is one to bring us into closer touch with the men themselves. I meet them in public meetings in the prison chapel in services in which a large number have professed conversion, but this is only part of the work. These meetings are followed up by personal interviews, by visits from cell to cell, and by a thorough correspondence with all those with whom we become personally acquainted. In this way I have received thousands of letters from State prison, my prison mail being four or five times as large as all other mail received in my office every week; and seldom are these letters petitioning for help or written with a view to gaining my influence for some end of their own. Very few of that kind find their way to my office. They are letters in which hearts long closed to human sympathy are opened to the touch of friendship; letters, many of them, carrying sad stories of the past and of its blight, but letters also, many of them, I am glad to say, ringing with a new, glad hope and full of brave resolutions for the future.

Another phase of the work which can but develop into a most important and helpful future is that which brings us in touch with the families of the men in prison. They cannot possibly be classed in a group, nor could they be reached in a wholesale way by any existing charity. Hidden away as they are, shrinking from their old friends and associates, bearing alone amidst the busy, bustling world their burden of sorrow and shame, they need the helping hand and loving sympathy of a friend more than any pen could describe. There is but one way of finding them, and that is by coming personally into contact with the father, son, brother, or husband in State prison. When we have won his confidence, he naturally writes home to his loved ones, or, if he be estranged from them, gives us the name and address that enables us to bring about a reconciliation. In this way we have come across many needy cases.

Our work within the prison has naturally grown into another phase of work—that necessary in helping the "boys" when they come out of prison. Perhaps there is no greater need to-day than that of a helping hand to be stretched out to those who are thoroughly anxious to live honest, good lives, but who find it almost impossible to fight against the terrible odds that face them on their discharge from prison. The brand has fallen so heavily upon them that it seems almost that a sentence on a prisoner means a sentence to a life of shame and outlawry. All men are not sent to prison for dishonesty; all men who cross its threshold are not criminal *at heart;* and yet when they leave State prison they are shunned almost as lepers, and their chance for honest work is very small. Many of them have no homes to come to, no one to welcome them; hence they must take lodgings; and then begins the weary tramp for work, while their small sum of money brought from prison can last at the utmost but a week or two. When it is remembered that many of them through their imprisonment have been rendered so nervous and unequal to face again the world that they are unfit for the first few weeks to fill a position that their ability would otherwise make possible, it can be readily understood what a perfect haven of comfort and hope "Hope Hall" becomes to just such a man. Our idea is not to start an Industrial Home where work will be *made* for them to do, where they can stay indefinitely. Ours is just a Home to be made as homelike as their own mother's home would be, and they are but to remain there until we can find for them, or they can find for themselves, suitable employment. This work will undoubtedly develop as we receive the means to extend it, so that I hope, instead of accommodating fifty or sixty men, to be able to accommodate two or three hundred at a time in this State alone. One of the difficulties will naturally be the finding of work for the men; but in meeting after meeting I am appealing to the business men and employers of labor to give me help in this direction. If I could get four or five hundred gentlemen to promise to employ one man from our Home a year, it would be a wonderful solving of the problem. We shall have not only laborers and skilled mechanics, but men who represent almost every profession and business; and though I believe all of them will be willing to begin at the lowest round of the ladder, I also believe that many of them will prove themselves so true and valuable that they will rise and become useful members of society in the future.

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There is another phase in connection with our work that I specially want to bring before the readers of The Outlook. One of the most helpful means of reaching and interesting the prisoners has been through our "Gazette," the official organ of the "Volunteers." I do not think the indiscriminate distribution of religious literature in the prisons can ever be anything like as useful as that which makes the *individual* prisoner feel that he is personally known, and an interest taken in him as an individual. I have now between 1,200 and 1,300 copies of the "Gazette" circulated per week in the prisons, and every one is addressed to an individual whose name is kept and recorded on our subscribers' book, and sent to him wrapped and directed to his cell number, just as a paper would be sent to a Defender or subscriber in the outside world. The cost of sending this paper to a prisoner in State prison is one dollar a year, as the Volunteer Editorial Department gives me the paper at cost price; but I am beginning to feel the responsibility of the coming year to raise the necessary funds, as I shall have to add $1,500 or $2,000 to continue this source of cheer and encouragement to the prisoners of our land. I cannot begin to describe to you how interested they are in the paper. Of course it carries to each one of them news of the advance of the work from prison to prison, and very much in each edition is written expressly for them. One man wrote me that he wished every day was Saturday, because on Saturday his beloved "Gazette" arrives. From another prison comes the news of a man having ninety-four customers for his one paper, which, after he has read it, is sent on from cell to cell. I was told by the chaplain of another State prison that the papers are circulated by those who receive them from cell to cell throughout the prison until they come back to their original owners almost in fragments. He also added that it was the only paper that was *never* thrown aside, but was always treasured and kept, and gladly welcomed by any one who could get a chance to receive it. Among the many thousands who read The Outlook, it has occurred to me that perhaps there are a few hundred hearts that would be touched with this need, and would help me to make it possible to bring during the year this ray of comfort into prison cells where already its message of hope is loved and appreciated.

The Ramabai Association

The report of the annual meeting of the Ramabai Association, held March 17, presents to the public some very interesting facts. Ramabai, who began her school as a purely secular work, not intending to exert any positive and direct Christian influence in it, although herself a Christian, has become more and more filled with the spirit of faith in a consecration to Christ. Although she exerts no proselyting influence and does not require any attendance on prayers or religious services from her pupils, she has by her spirit and her indirect influence made her school practically a missionary school. The number of avowed Christians has increased from twelve to twenty-three, and according to a recent account all but four of the fifty pupils attend daily prayers. The number of inmates has suddenly increased from fifty-six to ninety-nine, so that a new cook-room and a large dining-room have been begun; Ramabai is trusting to Providence for the funds to complete the work thus initiated. While in some respects it would seem that her enthusiasm has outrun her discretion, and she is in danger of undertaking more than she will be able to carry out, still her enthusiasm is itself contagious, and no one can read her report to the American Executive Committee without increased desire to come to her aid. The ten years for which guarantee funds have been pledged by the American Societies expire next year. We hope it will be possible for Ramabai to come again to this country and present, as only she can, the claims of this work. When one remembers that nine years ago she came asking for a guarantee of $75,000, and one year before the expiration of the time $87,000 had been sent to the treasurer, one cannot regard her enthusiasm as altogether irrational. Those interested in this work will do well to send to Mrs. J. W. Andrews, Chairman of the Executive Committee, 36 Rutland Square, Boston, Mass., for a copy of the report.

The Question of Sunday Observance

The question of Sunday observance is by no means a simple one. There are elements in the problem which make it difficult of solution. It is, perhaps, more difficult in this country than in any other because the population is so heterogeneous. In the old New England days Puritan ideals could be realized because the people were all of one class. The same may be said of Scotland. But our population is composed of representatives of many nationalities and of various phases of faith. Simple justice seems to make it imperative that the preferences of differing people should be recognized. How liberty may be granted and yet the Lord's Day preserved is a question not easy to answer. It is not our purpose to discuss this subject, but rather to call attention to the report of the New York Sabbath Committee for its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth years. Probably nowhere else in so small a space are so many facts concerning the subject so well condensed. The conclusion of the report is that the agitation of the Sunday question in connection with the Chicago Exposition and the discussions of the Sunday Rest Congress have done much to quicken and educate public sentiment, and have given a new impulse to efforts for the promotion of this cause. On its secular side, as a rest-day, Sunday holds its ground. Wage-earners claim their right to its enjoyment. The American Federation of Labor has spoken strongly on this

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subject. The changes which have been made in laws have all been along the lines of greater effectiveness. The chief perils are found in the exclusive observance of the day as one of rest and pleasure. On this point we quote two paragraphs concerning bicycling. The first quotation is made from the Chicago "Herald." It is as follows: "Properly used, the bicycle is as harmless as a wheelbarrow; but the part it is being used to play in the matter of Sunday recreation is wholly and indefensibly vicious." Next, Edward Everett Hale is quoted as saying: "When a club of high-minded, moral, and intelligent young men mount their bicycles on Sunday morning by public appointment, they say, far more distinctly than any words or voices could say, that, so far as they are concerned, they mean that the next generation shall have no Sunday." He adds: "The institution of Sunday, if it is to be maintained at all, will be maintained for the nobler purposes of the higher life." This report contains an admirable digest of judicial decisions, an account of Sunday observance in various lands, and many other facts equally interesting. It will perhaps surprise our readers to know that the movement in favor of a better observance of the day is making distinct progress on the Continent of Europe. In Paris even, the success is encouraging, especially in the closing of business houses. In Belgium a Government Committee has been appointed with a view to restricting Sunday labor. The subject is receiving thorough attention in Germany. In Baden, Sunday freight-trains are suppressed. The same is true in a part, if not all, of Austria. In some parts of Switzerland but one distribution of letters is allowed on Sunday. In Norway the wage-earners are organizing to secure fuller rest. Altogether, this report is encouraging reading for all who believe that Sunday should be observed both as a day of rest and of worship.

Church Work in Philadelphia

A very interesting and valuable article is that in the "Christian City" of April, entitled "The New Era of Church Work in Philadelphia." It is an account of the efforts which are being made by various churches to reach all classes of people in the City of Brotherly Love. It shows that, whatever may be the popular impression, no class of people are working more wisely or with greater consecration than those in the Christian churches. The article is long, and we can do little more than mention a few of the facts which it states. The churches described are the First Presbyterian Church, the First Baptist Church, the Beacon Presbyterian Church, the Holland Memorial Church (Presbyterian), the Central Congregational, the Bethany Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Covenant, and the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. All of these churches have more or less of what is known as "institutional" work. The pastors of many of them are distinctly conservative in their theological opinions, and have hitherto been conservative in their methods of Christian service. But among them we find not only provision for preaching, but also schools, gymnasiums, courses of scientific lectures, various entertainments by which the people are to be kept off the street and given higher and better thoughts, conferences of Christian workers, athletic and philanthropic societies, training in various trades, and a general recognition of the privilege of the Church to lead in all the higher life of the time. The article to which we have referred appears simultaneously in the "Christian City" and in the magazine known as "The Open Church." Its author is the Rev. Moseley H. Williams, who is to contribute another article on the same subject in the July number of the same magazines. These articles are along the same line as those in The Outlook on the Higher Life of American Cities.

A Notable Sermon

The "Christian Register" of April 8 contains a notable sermon by the Rev. Howard N. Brown, of King's Chapel, Boston, entitled "Sacrifices and Fasts." It was rather surprising at first to find a Unitarian minister preaching from the text Matthew xviii., 8: "It is better for thee to enter into life halt or maimed, rather than, having two hands and two feet, to be cast into everlasting fire;" but the subject is treated in a straightforward, earnest, and singularly manly fashion. We make a few quotations: Some of Christ's teachings "are often reckoned to be hard sayings. If they are such, the hardness was none of his making. He simply saw and declared the momentous nature of the choice which each soul has, somewhere and at some time, to make between life and death." Again: "It is idle to urge that we no longer believe in everlasting fire as a literal fact. . . . We are tried and saved here on the earth, 'so as by fire;' in like manner we are warned of a punishment hereafter which burns and stings as if a fire had been kindled in the depths of the soul; and no wise man neglects that warning because of the insufficiency of the symbolism through which it is conveyed." Again: "All roads assuredly do not lead to heaven. Side by side with the upward path . . . at every point there runs a downward way whose end we do not see." The sermon closes as follows: "When the soul of man gives up its strivings for the best and highest aims, forgets to count all things but loss for the glory that is set before it, ceases to cut off the lower good that stands in the way of its attainment of heaven, it has begun a descent toward the bottomless pit of horror and great darkness; and to that soul God and angels cry, with infinite compassion, to turn from its wickedness and live." We have referred to this sermon because we believe that, when they are speaking of positive things, the difference between Unitarians and Evangelicals is not so marked as many imagine. They differ in their

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negations more than in their affirmations. It would be difficult to find any stronger or more impressive presentation of the universa ity and eternity of the doctrine of Retribution than is stated in this sermon of Mr. Brown's.

Dr. McIlvaine in the Episcopal Church

The Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D.D., who was lately associated with the Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D., in the pastorate of the Brick Church, and before that was pastor of the Church of the Covenant in New York, has entered the Episcopal Church. The letter announcing his decision was written from Rome March 27, and was read at the April meeting of the Presbytery of New York. Dr. McIlvaine has previously held pastorates in the Union Congregational Church of Providence, and in Presbyterian churches in Beverly and Summit, N. J. He is a man of singular power in the pulpit, and will carry to his new field eminent ability, rare scholarship, and real devotion to his work. His father was an eminent Presbyterian minister, and for many years was a Professor at Princeton; but at least one Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States has borne the same name.

Religious Independence in Canada

The inclination of Roman Catholic voters in Canada toward independence, and their restiveness under the attempted dictation of their Bishops, is the subject of editorials in Canadian papers. The "Church Evangelist" says: "No one who has been reading even cursorily what has been happening in Lower Canada during the last year can have failed to be convinced that an ecclesiastical revolution is in progress in that province. . . . This reaction, we are told, is based upon two distinct drifts: one, under the leadership of returned residents in the United States, tending to open infidelity; and the other, inspired by the still lingering traditions of the first French settlers in the province, tending toward a restoration of what is called Gallicanism, which was the dominant, in fact the all-pervading, sentiment of the province until the Jesuits gained the ascendency." Other causes for this religious revolt are said to be the impoverished condition of the farmers, who rebel against the excessive imposts of the ecclesiastical authority. Commenting on this, the "Guardian," of London, says:

> It may not be known that according to Quebec law tithes are levied and collected in the same manner as the municipal tax. It often happens that in a given district the bishop decides that a new parish ought to be formed and a church built. He selects the plans and decides what the cost shall be. A rate is then struck, and men have been forced to mortgage their farms in order to meet their payments. The only way of escape is to abjure the Church—a course which, to the devout Romanist is mortal sin. He exposes his family to the persecution of his former co-religionists, and, of course, is deprived of the means of grace.

If the facts as herein related are true, the wonder is, not that there is such a revolt, but that it did not come sooner.

Pastor Naumann

Pastor Naumann, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, is rapidly coming to the front as one of the most prominent Christian ministers in Germany. As is well known, he takes a great interest in social questions, and his lectures on those subjects are more widely known than his sermons. A correspondent of "L'Église Libre" describes the man and his work. In appearance he is said to be not unlike a Prussian officer. He is very tall and broadly built, and his countenance has a gentle expression which indicates that his character is full of sympathy. He is evidently a man of intense conviction. He speaks with directness, and draws crowds to his lectures. Concerning a recent one on "The Empire and the Socialists," the writer in the paper to which we have referred says: "Naumann is a Christian minister, but no one could have guessed this fact from his discourse. He might have been an M.P., a lawyer, or a journalist. The names of God and Christ were never mentioned. During the two hours in which he addressed this enormous audience he said not one word on the greatest of all subjects. Would the crowds come to hear him if he did? We believe they would. Eloquence is rare enough in Germany, and Pastor Naumann, with his wonderful gift, could become the greatest evangelical teacher of the mass of the German people." But it is hardly fair to judge this man from such a lecture. We are told by others who are familiar with his work that he is not only a lecturer but also a preacher, and the one man who among the younger Germans is, perhaps, exerting the most widespread influence in behalf of a better social order. In the religious and social history of the immediate future in Germany Pastor Naumann is sure to play an important part.

Notes

The Baptist missionary anniversary known as the "May Meetings" will be held in Pittsburg, May 17–24, and the subjects which will come before them indicate a gathering of peculiar interest.

The New York State Association of Congregational Churches will meet in the Tompkins Avenue Church of Brooklyn May 16–18. The Association represents about three hundred churches, and not far from 50,000 church members.

Since the "Church Union" changed hands it has become virtually a new paper, so greatly has it been improved. Mr. Samuel T. Carter, its editor, is to be congratulated for his success in producing a journal so admirable for intellectual substance, literary quality, Christian spirit, and practical directness. Its motto is, "The Theology of Christ; the Union of Christians."

Mr. S. C. K. Rutan, a high-caste Christian Hindu, is in this country making plans to establish a Mission High School in Ceylon, in a district of 300,000 people which contains not a single Christian missionary. Mr. Rutan was formerly in the employ of the London Missionary Society, has been a lecturer in the interests of the Anti-Opium League, and is highly commended by such men as Dr. Parkhurst, of New York; Professor Purves, of Princeton; the Hon. John Wanamaker, and others equally well known.

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Books and Authors

Books of the Week

[The books mentioned under this head and under that of Books Received include all received by The Outlook during the week ending April 9. This weekly report of current literature will be supplemented by fuller reviews of the more important works.]

LITERATURE

Professor Francis T. Palgrave is so high an authority in all matters relating to the judgment of poetry or its criticism that his study of *Landscape in Poetry from Homer to Tennyson* (The Macmillan Company) will find interested readers. The chapters which compose the volume are enlarged from lectures delivered at the University of Oxford two years ago, and the title of the book suggests the rich line of investigation which the lecturer followed. Discussions of purely literary quality are so uncommon at Oxford that this volume will be welcomed, not only for what it contains, but also as an indication of the increasing intelligence with which literary study is being treated in our ancient seats of learning. Professor Palgrave examines in outline Greek, Roman, Hebrew, Italian, Celtic, and Anglo-Saxon poetry, and devotes the concluding eight chapters of the book to an account of landscape in English poetry from the days of Elizabeth to those of Tennyson. This account is very generously illustrated by extracts from the different poets, and the development and change in the feeling toward nature are very clearly brought out, not in the comments of the lecturer, but in the words of the poets themselves.

Mr. Donald G. Mitchell has followed his three volumes of familiar, charming talks on "English Lands, Letters, and Kings" with a kind of companion volume on *American Lands and Letters*, the scope of which is indicated by its sub-title, "From the Mayflower to Rip Van Winkle." Ik Marvel has lost none of his old charm of sentiment or of style, and he has turned both to the best account in this story of our earlier literature, which begins at the beginning and ends on the threshold of the new era inaugurated by the New England school of poets and writers. The volume is very handsomely made, very entertainingly illustrated, and will demand more extended treatment in these columns. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

NOVELS AND TALES

Mr. John R. Spears's *The Port of Missing Ships and Other Stories of the Sea* are not only very graphically told, but disclose an imaginative element which lends such stories an unusual quality of interest. The tale which gives its title to this volume is an exceptionally strong piece of work from the imaginative side. It is very finely conceived and it is very well executed. (The Macmillan Company.)——Thomas Love Peacock's *The Misfortunes of Elphin*, which Mr. Saintsbury declares is his favorite, is by no means as well known as several others of Peacock's works. It is, however, one of the most individualistic of them all, and its appearance, in combination with *Rhodoḍaphne*, in a single volume, illustrated by F. H. Townsend, with an introduction by Professor Saintsbury, will bring both works to the attention of a larger audience. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

A collection of bright and entertaining stories, with a moral carefully concealed, has been published under the title of *Sunbeam Stories and Others*, by Annie Flint, illustrated by Dora Wheeler Keith, Meredith Newbury, and Izora C. Chandler. (Bonnell, Silver & Co., New York.) The illustrations add greatly to the interest of the book, which is well printed with large type and broad margins. The stories will delight many little people.——*A Tale of the Thames*, by J. Ashby-Sterry (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York), is, as its name indicates, the story of a journey on the Thames made by a group of friends.

Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott has published through the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, a novel, attractively entitled *When the Century was New*. In parts this novel is rather pleasant reading. The characters are not remarkable, the descriptions are better.——From the cover which Messrs. Ginn & Co., of Boston, have put upon *Doña Perfecta*, one would suppose the author to be Professor A. R. Marsh, and not Señor Benito Pérez Galdós. However, this erroneous impression is quite removed by the title-page and by the admirable preface by Professor Marsh. The editor should be congratulated on the abundant fullness of his notes at the end of the novel. The book is emphatically worth while, and is in such easy Spanish that it may be undertaken by the bright student not many months after beginning that language. It is a study of ignorant and stubborn Spanish religiosity.

The *Master-Beggars*, by L. Cope Cornford, is, as the title indicates, a tale of the Netherlands in the time of the terrible Duke of Alva. It is a strong story of war and adventure, crisply told and well sustained. (The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.)——In *Chun Ti-Kung* the author, Claude A. Rees, attempts to show us China as it appears to the eyes of a young Chinaman who has just left his paternal home and gone to a great city to begin a life of business and pleasure. The information conveyed is curious and interesting; as a work of fiction the book is rather clumsily written. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.)——*The Sign of the Spider*, by Bertram Mitford, is a sensational and extravagant

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story of Africa, somewhat of the Rider Haggard style, but far inferior to "King Solomon's Mines," and in some ways really repellent. (Same publishers.)——Of Francis Tillou Buck's *A Fiancé on Trial* (The Merriam Company, New York) and Elizabeth Phipps Train's *A Marital Liability* (The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia), we need only say that both are wordy and futile.

Mrs. Florence Morse Kingsley's "Titus" has had remarkable success. Like it, *Paul, a Herald of the Cross* is a reverent attempt to throw into the form of fiction Bible history. Both books appeal to the great class of readers who in years past admired "The Prince of the House of David" and in our day have equally admired "Ben-Hur." The present book is, however, much more like the first than the second novel just named. The author has a strong, earnest religious spirit, and the story is free from sensationalism. Its diction is often stilted and unnatural, and it has other obvious defects. (Henry Altemus, Philadelphia.)

Balzac's *A Woman of Thirty*, translated by Ellen Marriage, with a preface by Professor Saintsbury, takes its place in the new series of translations now coming from the press of The Macmillan Company (New York).——The J. B Lippincott Company (Philadelphia) has given *Lovice*, the latest story by Mrs. Hungerford, better known as the "Duchess," a modest and attractive binding.

NEW EDITIONS

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons are placing their imprint on a series of really notable editions of standard authors—editions which, by reason of their mechanical elegance and their editorial intelligence and completeness, will take their place as finalities. Five additional volumes in the Centenary Edition of the Works of Carlyle, covering *The French Revolution, Heroes and Hero-Worship*, and the first four volumes devoted to *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, deepen the impression of the substantial quality of this piece of book-making—an impression which is still further deepened by the first volumes in the Gadshill Edition of the Works of Charles Dickens, edited by Andrew Lang, and to be completed in thirty-two volumes, at the moderate price of $1.50 each. The books are issued in what is known as the square crown octavo—large, substantial volumes, printed from unusually large, clear type, on pages of ample margin. The edition includes the original etchings and woodcuts by Seymour, Browne, and Cruikshank which appeared in the first edition of Dickens's works, and which the public has come very largely to associate with the best known of Dickens's characters. To these will also be added illustrations hardly less widely appreciated, by Pinwell, Walker, Landseer, Leech, Maclise, Barnard, and others. The illustrative value of the edition will be still further enhanced by the fact that in some of the more recent novels, the illustrations for which were not drawn under the direct superintendence of Dickens, fresh illustrations have been secured from the best-known black-and-white artists of the present day. Mr. Andrew Lang will contribute to the first volume of each work an introduction, with notes to each volume, and a general essay on Dickens's genius and work will appear in one of the later volumes.

The new edition of the Works of Wordsworth, edited by William Knight, which is now coming from the press of the Macmillan Company, is enlarged by the publication of the first two volumes of the *Prose Works*, which have never till now been brought together in chronological order or published apart from his verse, for many of the most important of these prose works took the form of prefaces and appendices to the poems. The letters, which were in reality essays, appeared in many instances in the Memoirs published in 1851, and others in Dr. Grosart's edition of the Prose Works published in 1876. These volumes begin with the letter to the Bishop of Llandaff on the extraordinary avowal of his political principles. They contain the famous preface to the Lyrical Ballads, the almost equally well-known pamphlet on the Convention of Cintra, the account of the Lake District which Wordsworth called "a guide through the Lake District in the North of England." The preface to "The Excursion," and various other prose writings, have great interest and value to the lovers and students of the Lake Poet.

OUT OF DOORS

A most delightful collection of essays by Thomas Wentworth Higginson has been brought together under the title of *The Procession of the Flowers*. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York.) It is like wandering through the woods with a sympathetic friend when nature is in her kindliest mood to read these pages. One smells the earth in its freshness, and watches the play of light and shadow, so true and so delicate are the writer's observation and expression. The book is a collection of observations on botany that teach without effort, and open the eyes of the most careless to the beauties that lie round about him, and to which he has hitherto been blind. The flowers are studied in the order of their appearance in our northern woods and fields, and the reader is educated while emotions of the keenest pleasure are aroused.

Mr. Frederick W. Wendt has published through the Colorado Book Company, New York, a small volume of extremely clever *Ocean Sketches*. As a specimen of book-making it is charming, and is an appropriate gift for intending voyagers.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

The Rev. Dr. J. Franck Bright, the Master of University College, Oxford, has quickly followed his capital volume on Maria Theresa with one on her son, *Joseph II.*, which, like the other, we will reserve for more extended notice. (The

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Macmillan Company, New York.)——One of the best books on history recently published is Mr D. G. Hogarth's *Philip and Alexander of Macedon*. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.) The publishers have given to this clear, delightful, and authoritative account of the two great men and of their contemporary history an appropriately beautiful setting in print, paper, and binding. The whole work impresses one with the satisfactory unity not always attained between author and publisher. Mr. Hogarth treats the two makers of Macedon not in proportion to their respective bulk in history, but to the number of books written already about them. Philip supplies the central figure in no extant biography, but Alexander has inspired a whole literature. What we like best about the work is this author's account of the decay of Athens. No one has so well pointed out as he the aging of Athenian polity. The tone taken by Thucydides, Euripides, and Plato was distinctly anti-imperial, and, as the fourth century advanced, poets, both of the first and second order, ceased from Athens. More, too, than any one else, Mr. Hogarth shows us how justly Alexander was received into the small circle of the Greeks, "because, having the greatest powers, he set up the greatest aims consistent with his day, and pursued them greatly."

The *Letters from the Scenes of the Recent Massacres in Armenia*, by J. Rendel Harris and Helen B. Harris, with a prefatory letter from the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, are of timely importance. (The F. H. Revell Company, New York.) We reserve this volume for more extended notice.

POETRY

Mr. Clarence Urmy has published a volume of poems alliteratively entitled *A Vintage of Verse*. (William Doxey, San Francisco.) It is an unseasonable time for a vintage just now, and perhaps it is not surprising that the poetry is sometimes immature. The publisher should be congratulated on the book's beautiful dress.

The volume of *Lyrical and Dramatic Poems* selected from the works of Robert Browning by Mr. Edward T. Mason is admirably adapted to interest the student who is taking Mr. Browning for the first time, including as it does many of the most representative and characteristic works from the hand of one of the great modern masters of song. The book is still further enlarged by a very generous extract trom Mr. Stedman's article on Browning in "The Victorian Poets." (Henry Holt & Co., New York.)

Dr. Irving Browne, of Buffalo, the well-known and scholarly writer on legal topics, and a very accomplished and agreeable gentleman, has long been in the habit of dipping into verse, and his skill, taste, and facility have successfully dealt with the difficulties of meter, rhyme, and rhythm. These fugitive efforts, unpretentious in character, hearty in sentiment, touched with fancy, he has now collected in a small volume to which he has given the title *The House of the Heart*. Such a volume needs an acquaintance with the author to interpret it. He who has this key will find in this little book suggestions of very delightful companionship with a man of fine tastes, scholarly instincts, large acquaintance with literature, and a genius for friendship. (The Peter Paul Book Company, Buffalo.)

ECONOMICS

Industry in England, by H. de B. Gibbins, is an enlargement of the author's widely read "Industrial History of England." While not a great work, either along the lines of original research or original thought, it is admirably adapted to popularize the best work that has been done by the special students of different periods and different phases of English industrial history. The author is a disciple of Thorold Rogers, and shares Professor Rogers's warm sympathies with the struggles of the working classes. These sympathies lend life to his narrative, which might be described as a history of the struggle toward industrial freedom. Mr. Gibbins also shares Thorold Rogers's antipathies toward the landlord class, and, like his teacher, is unable to see either reason or justice in the demand of this class for bimetallism. To our minds, the weakest chapter in the book is that in which he attempts to account for the increasing prosperity of agriculture from the gold discoveries at the middle of the century down to 1873, and the increasing depression since that time, without reference to the change from an expanding currency to a contracting currency in 1873. In the former period the bettering of transportation facilities is set down as one of the causes of prosperity, and in the latter period the continued bettering of transportation facilities is set down as one of the causes of depression. Indeed, the author does not name a single cause of depression which was not in operation during the period of prosperity. But evidences of prejudice in dealing with our own times may be brought against nearly every historian—and reviewer—and we conclude our notice by commending highly the author's historical judgment, as well as his scholarship and style. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

The Theory of Socialization, by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia, is a syllabus of the sociological principles co-ordinated in his work entitled "The Principles of Sociology." The syllabus is intended for the use of university classes, and sets forth with great clearness the central and unifying thought of the larger treatise —the original and illuminating generalization that social evolution has been the development of the "consciousness of kind." (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL

We reserve for notice later the Rev. Dr. Albert E. Dunning's *Congregationalists in America* (The Pilgrim Press, Boston), and the Rev. Dr.

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Charles Augustus Briggs's *Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York).——It is not often that the last part of a book is the first to appear; it is so, however, with Dr. Paul Schwartzkopff's *Prophecies of Jesus Christ.* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.) The prophecies commented on in the just published volume have to do with our Lord's death, resurrection, and second coming. The author gives us his clear and reverent thought on these subjects now, since the subjects are receiving special attention in present-day theology. In addition, the nature of the subjects well permits their separate treatment, apart from their ultimate psychological establishment. The full title of Dr. Schwartzkopff's work will be "The Revelation of God in Jesus Christ."——A new edition of *The Presbyterian Book of Common Prayer*, edited by Dr. Charles W. Shields, has just appeared from the press of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. The appearance of this book cannot be "other than pleasing to those in every communion who are ready to rejoice at the many and great things in which Christians can agree as compared with the few and small things in which they differ."——Five lectures by Dr. Milton S. Terry on the methods of meeting modern philosophical and critical attacks on the Christian religion have been bound together in a small volume and entitled *The New Apologetic.* (Eaton & Mains, New York.) The lectures are not so much an apology itself as an introduction to the study of apologetics. The mere enumeration of their titles—the "Philosophical Apology," the "Literary-Critical Apology," the "Apology of Comparative Religion," and the "Positive Apology"—is enough to awaken curiosity and interest, which Dr. Terry fairly well rewards; his lectures might have been characterized by greater originality, however.——The Rev. Dr. John Laidlaw, Professor of Systematic Theology at New College, Edinburgh, has published a good little book showing the vital connection among the main points of Christian doctrine and their Scriptural foundation. The volume is entitled *Foundation Truths of Scripture.* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)——*The Spirit of Power*, a power which comes from Christ and by the appreciation of Christ, is the subject of an essay by the Rev. Thomas Adamson. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.) The little volume will be of aid especially to those studying the Book of Acts.

Mr. Silas Farmer has published through Messrs. Eaton & Mains, New York, *Champions of Christianity*, a decidedly popular book giving testimony from many eminent persons in favor of Christianity and against unbelief. Among such persons are Washington, Garibaldi, Gladstone, Moltke, Grant, Webster, Händel, Haydn, Dr. Johnson, Carlyle, Guizot, Galileo, Lyell, Linnæus, and Audubon.——Dr. Paul Carus has published an interesting volume which he entitles *Homilies of Science*, and dedicates it to his father, "the late Gustav Carus, first Superintendent-General of the Church of Eastern and Western Prussia, and Doctor of Theology, who would not have agreed to the main doctrines of this book, but whose life exemplified its teachings." Readers of "The Open Court" will recognize these homilies as editorial articles which have appeared in that publication. Dr. Carus does well to gather them into one volume, and however one may agree with or differ from him, there is no question of the fact that he has succeeded in conveying sentiment without being sentimental. Nor are his homilies hostile towards religion, but only towards the dogmatic conception of religion.

The twelfth and last volume of *Bibliographica* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York) is no less interesting than its predecessors. The publication of this series has been a genuine event both in the world of typography and in that of book-lovers.

TEXT-BOOKS

Grimm's *German Household Tales;* Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, edited, with notes and introduction, by Walter V. Moody; Carlyle's *Essay on Burns*, and Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, with notes by Helen G. Cone, have been added to the Riverside Literature Series. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.) The price of these books, which are well bound in linen, puts them within the reach of all.

Messrs. Frederick H. Bailey and Frederick H. Woods, assistant Professors of Mathematics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have published through Messrs. Ginn & Co., Boston, a new text-book on *Plane and Solid Analytic Geometry.* The book has been prepared primarily for the use of students in the Massachusetts Institute. The memorizing of a mass of formulæ has been properly discouraged, and the attention of the student directed rather to the methods employed. ——From the same publishers we have received a valuable text-book on *Light and Shade*, by Mr. A. K. Cross, instructor in the Massachusetts Normal Art School, and in the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston. The charm of this volume is that it has been written not only for public-school teachers, but for all interested in art education.

Gray and Chaucer

To the Editors of The Outlook:

May I give the Spectator (see The Outlook, March 20) another instance where Gray might have used a foot-note? "E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires" is very like Chaucer's "Yet in our asshen olde is fyr y-reke," in the Reeve's Prologue.

It happened that two years ago a little club of which I have long been a member decided to devote a year to the study of Chaucer and his immediate predecessors. I thought I knew my Chaucer pretty well, but reading with a purpose

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showed me that I did not, and also laid such a spell upon me that one year's reading grew into two, and still goes on.

For a long time I have meant to make a collection of the borrowings, conscious or unconscious, coincidences, etc., that one comes upon in reading, but have only lately begun it. Chaucer has given me a good many, as also a choice collection of proverbs still in use, with others which seem to have become obsolete. I hope sometime to work my material into a sketch, for which I also hope to find some editor pining.

As to Mr. Fiske's "unconscious borrowing," is it necessarily "borrowing," even "unconscious"? May it not be a delicate compliment to his readers' wide acquaintance with literature? I think we do not realize how common the practice is until attention is called to it. You will, perhaps, remember that two or three years ago Mr. Cleveland, in one of his state papers, gave the substance of a well-known verse, and how the opposition newspapers made the welkin ring with charges of plagiarism. This made me notice similar cases when they came up in my reading. Almost immediately I found a similar paraphrase in "Trilby," which, however, I cannot verify, as the book is not at hand; and since then I am constantly coming upon such borrowings.

Yesterday, after reading your charming paragraphs, I remembered that in the March installment of "The Martian" the dearly beloved Barty lived laborious days (no quotation marks; see March "Harper," p. 606); and this morning's "Nation" (of March 18) in the second editorial paragraph has this sentence: "The moment he [Speaker Reed] took up the rôle of dev'lish sly politician, he was lost."

No, I am sure it is not borrowing in all cases. It is the instinct of genius seizing upon the fitting thing, and the large-mindedness of genius sparing its versed reader the humiliation of the direct quotation with its branding marks, or the maddening foot-note.

Has any one ever pointed out a forerunner of "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view"? In the club I mentioned, it fell to me, during the year just closing, to get up the writings of Mrs. Aphra Behn, in our study of the development of the English novel. I found a little old book published in 1685, bearing on its title-page "Poems by Several Hands." Among others, besides hers, were several by "Alexis"—we shall probably never know more of him—in one of which, entitled "A Poem Against Fruition," occurs this couplet:

> Far from our Eyes th' inchanting Objects set,
> Advantage by the friendly Distance get.

Isn't this interesting?

C. A. M. C.

Iowa City, Iowa.

[Other correspondents express much the same view as to the supposed "unconscious borrowing" by Mr. Fiske.—THE EDITORS.]

Literary Notes

—The poem "On Riverside," which appears on the cover of The Outlook this week (it may be well to explain to those not familiar with the circumstances), refers to the fact that immediately north of General Grant's tomb, on the brow of the hill overlooking the river, stands a monument bearing the following inscription:

> Erected to the Memory
> Of an Amiable Child
> St Claire Pollock
> Died 15 July 1797
> In the 5 Year of his Age

—The reported purchase of the "Saturday Review" by the newly made millionaire Sir Alfred Beit calls attention to the number of British papers which have been bought by rich men. Mr. Hooley, who has accumulated such great wealth by the manipulation, now of "Bovril" shares, now of rubber tire stocks, has just become the owner of the "Sun," formerly edited by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. The "St. James's Gazette" is now owned by an Anglo-German plutocrat, Mr. Steinkopf. Speaking of Anglo-Germans, it may not be known that the weekly newspaper "Vanity Fair" is controlled by the Bischoffsheims, and that the "Daily News" belongs for the greater part to Mr. Henry Oppenheim, the well-known banker.

—Worn-out copies of the novels of Mrs. Southworth, of Mrs. Holmes, and of Mr. A. C. Gunter will not be replaced in the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pa. The librarian, Mr. W. M. Stevenson, explains his reasons for this exclusion in the last number of the "Library Journal." The theory that devotees of the above novelists will "gradually rise to something better" is declared to be false from the experience of Mr. Stevenson. One of his discoveries was that school-children were in the habit of racing through as many novels as possible to see who could read the most in a given period. One boy actually averaged a volume a day of the most sensational type, and kept this up for several weeks. Mr. Stevenson also points out that "in the heart of Presbyterianism," and in what might be appropriately called "a residence city"—having a university, no less than three theological seminaries, and remarkably good schools, both public and private—the proportion of fiction in the books circulated by the Carnegie Library was nine-tenths of the total.

—Writing to the New York "Tribune," "Ex-Attaché" has some interesting things to say about the great London dailies:

> The "Telegraph," the "Morning Post," and the "Chronicle," as well as the "Daily Mail," while excellent newspapers in their way as far as the purveying of news is concerned, are entirely without weight with the English public, either among the classes or among the masses. The public at large know that Mr. Harmsworth is the proprietor of the "Daily Mail." Mr. Lloyd of the "Chronicle," Lord Glenesk of the "Morning Post," and Sir Edward Levy Lawson of the "Tele-

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graph;" that the "Illustrated London News" belongs to Sir William Ingram and the "Westminster Gazette" to Sir George Newnes. Each of these gentlemen has gone out of his way to make his identity known, and to destroy the anonymity of his newspaper, indifferent to the fact that he was impairing its influence thereby. Very different is the "Standard," the one English paper of all others concerning the ownership of which nothing is known, not even in political and journalistic circles. It retains all the anonymity which formerly constituted so distinguishing a feature of the "Times." The consequence is that the utterances of the "Standard" are regarded by the public at large, not as those of any individual, but as the voice of the entire Conservative party, and by reason of this it now enjoys an influence and a prestige which were formerly possessed by the "Times," but to which nowadays no other English newspaper can lay claim.

—The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, recently published a pamphlet on the ten greatest novels, and the Minneapolis "Tribune" informs us that he proposes to issue another on the ten greatest lyric poems in the English language. Miss Harriet Monroe says that every poem suited to such a list must possess three requisites—spontaneous musical expression, perfect roundness and unity, and nobility of thought united to a subject which appeals to universal sympathy. Miss Monroe makes out such a list. She heads it with Chaucer's Prologue to the "Canterbury Tales." Second comes, appropriately enough, Spenser's "Epithalamion." Her third choice would be Shakespeare's "Sonnets." Milton's "Lycidas" comes fourth, and Shelley's "Adonais" fifth. If short poems were allowed, Keats would come next with his "Lamia" or his "Feast of St. Agnes." As it is, the sixth place is given to Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." The seventh place is allotted to Tennyson's "Wellington Ode," and the eighth to Browning's "Childe Roland." For the last two there are four candidates—Mrs. Browning with her "Portuguese Sonnets," Meredith with his "Modern Love," Fitzgerald with his "Rubáiyát," and Matthew Arnold with his "Sohrab and Rustum." The "Tribune" justly says that the first six names are likely to find general indorsement. The "Rubáiyát" certainly does not belong on the list, because it is a translation from the Persian.

Books Received

For the week ending April 9, 1897

HENRY ALTEMUS, PHILADELPHIA

Kingsley, Florence Morse. Paul, a Herald of the Cross.

BONNELL, SILVER & CO., NEW YORK

Flint, Annie. Sunbeam Stories and Others. $1.

THE COLONIAL BOOK CO., NEW YORK

Wendt, Frederick W. Ocean Sketches. 75 cts.

DODD, MEAD & CO., NEW YORK

Mitford, Bertram. The Sign of the Spider. $1.25.
Rees, Claude A. Chun Ti-kung; His Life and Adventures. $1.25.
Clifford, Mrs. W. K. The Dominant Note and Other Stories. $1.25.

WILLIAM DOXEY, SAN FRANCISCO

Urmy, Clarence. A Vintage of Verse. $1.25.

EATON & MAINS, NEW YORK

Terry, Milton S., D.D. The New Apologetic. 35 cts.
Farmer, Silas. Champions of Christianity. 60 cts.

GINN & CO., BOSTON

Stone, William Abbott. Experimental Physics.
Cross, Anson K. Light and Shade. (National Drawing Course.)
Bailey, F. H., and F. S. Woods. Plane and Solid Analytic Geometry.
Galdós, Benito Pérez. Doña Perfecta. With Notes by A. R. Marsh.

HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW YORK

Browning, Robert. Lyrical and Dramatic Poems. Edited by Edward T. Mason. 60 cts.

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Correspondence

A Correction

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I observe in your editorial on the Inheritance Tax, in the issue of April 10, a statement to the effect that 8 per cent. is the maximum rate in England. This is an understatement, the maximum rate being *18* per cent. Since the reforms of 1894 England has three duties:

(1) An estate duty *on all property*, progressing from 1 per cent. to 8 per cent.

(2) A legacy duty on *personal property* going to distant relatives—3, 5, and 10 per cent.

(3) A similar tax (succession duty) on *real estate*.

A fortune of £1,000,000 going to distant relatives would pay 18 per cent., whether real or personal property. Cf. Seligman, "Essays in Taxation," p. 310, etc. A. F. WEBER.

New York City.

Unexpected Liberalism

To the Editors of The Outlook:

If some orthodox Hebrews have felt themselves aggrieved at Dr. Abbott for his characterization of the Book of Jonah, surely all Hebrews must appreciate the good work The Outlook is doing in presenting an impartial view of the history of Judaism. In my humble opinion, no better service can be rendered by the clergy of to-day than by helping to assimilate the various races and nationalities gathered under our flag, and teaching them mutual respect for the divergent religious opinions of each.

In and around Colchester, N. Y., there are a number of Jews engaged in farming and dairy pursuits. About a year ago they decided to build a synagogue, and began to raise a fund for that purpose. A gentleman from New York, who is taking an earnest interest in their welfare, was delegated to call on a certain well-to-do Christian neighbor for a contribution. The delegate was very courteously received by the farmer, and the following conversation took place:

Methodist—What do your people want a synagogue for?

Delegate—What for? They need a place of worship.

Methodist—That is right. But why can't they use *our* church? We don't use it on Saturdays.

Delegate—You are very generous indeed, but—

Methodist—Tell me plainly, what is your objection? Aren't we worshiping the same God?

Delegate—Yes, that is true, but you display a cross in front of your pulpit, and while you look upon it as an emblem of love and self-sacrifice, the Jews have suffered so much from that sign, and have been so often crucified upon it, that it has become to them an emblem of torture. Now you understand our objection.

Methodist—I see your point and think you are right; but I can't see why we can't arrange matters agreeably to all. That cross in front of our altar is not nailed up permanently; we can remove it on Saturdays and replace it on Sundays.

I need not give the end of the story. What I have told suffices to prove that the good seed is bearing fruit, and I venture to say that such honest efforts towards a mutual friendly understanding are more beneficent than the costly "Missions to the Jews" and similar worthless proselyting agencies.

GREGORY WEINSTEIN.

New York City.

Orphans at Harpoot

To the Editors of The Outlook:

The massacres removed thousands of fathers. Many of them were in comfortable circumstances, but the looting and burning of houses left the most of their families destitute. The forlorn condition of this multitude of widows and orphans has deeply impressed us, but the means hitherto placed at our disposal barely sufficed to keep them alive.

The first distinct effort made for orphans separately was in Malatia, in August, by Mrs. J. Rendel Harris, who, during a visit to that city with Dr. Gates and Miss Bush, gave the money for the support of forty for a year. These were placed in suitable families, under the supervision of a committee, through whom the money is paid month by month.

In the autumn Mr. Peet informed us that an interest had been awakened in Germany in this unfortunate class, and that he had placed £250 to our credit, and later he credited us £750 more. We have taken for granted from the newly awakened interest in America, England, and Germany that more funds would come, and so we have been carefully at work taking the most needy upon our lists, until now, with those Mrs. Harris supports, we are caring for about four hundred and twenty.

Our method is, whenever there is a reliable Protestant community and a school, to have the children placed in families where they will be under good influences and go to school. We take none who have mothers or any other natural protectors, although the condition of many such is pitiable in the extreme. We leave them to be cared for from general relief funds. Several weeks ago two good-sized houses were rented in our quarter of the city, one for boys and one for girls, and each is under the care of an excellent Christian family, and each is a happy home. There are thirty boys and thirty girls in these

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houses. We have taken into these houses only waifs for whom no suitable provision could be made in private families. Two other houses have just been rented, and they are to be occupied this week. There are many waifs in Mezerere, the seat of government, and two houses have also been rented there with about fifty inmates.

Mrs. Harris has made provision for ten more orphans in Malatia, and twenty-five in Egin. We have already expended, apart from the money which she has provided, some £600, and our present rate of monthly expenditures is about £120, although we are daily adding to our lists. We have a record of many in villages where there are no schools and where no satisfactory provision can be made for the children, and so, if sufficient funds shall be furnished, it will be well to bring them here. There are also large numbers who have mothers who ought to be provided for as orphans, but we do not venture to take them upon our lists, from lack of funds. Almost every child whom we have taken comes clad in worthless rags. Each is sent to the bath, is furnished with new clothes and a bed. It is not easy to recognize them when they appear in their change of garment.

It is a very interesting and hopeful work. Twenty girls were sent to Smyrna and ten to Brousa before we undertook this work. Quite a number of the children whom we have taken have recently been rescued from the Turks and Koords, and there are still others whom we hope to secure. It is touching to see the anxiety of these little creatures lest they may not be accepted when they are brought here and their cases are under investigation.

The winter thus far has been remarkably mild, which is a blessing to the poor. The Pera pastor and his fourteen companions are still in prison under the absurd charge of murdering the Assistant Kaimakaw, an Armenian. There is a marked increase of fear among the Christians in this region, owing largely to the threats of the Turks that, in case of active European intervention, no Christian males will be spared.

* *

Harpoot, February 1, 1897.

Notes and Queries

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*It is seldom possible to answer any inquiry in the next issue after its receipt. Those who find expected answers late in coming will, we hope, bear in mind the impediments arising from the constant pressure of many subjects upon our limited space. Communications should always bear the writer's name and address.*

I have $20 to invest in what I trust will be but the beginning of a Sunday-school teachers' library and a working and reference library. My idea is to get books that will give correct ideas of the Bible, and be broadening and stimulating, rather than commentaries—though we ought to have a good commentary on Acts, as our lessons this year center about that book; and a Life of Paul, or two. Most of the teachers are not distinctively reading people, but mostly graduates of a rather low-grade high school. Would you be kind enough to make out a list? C.

We recommend the following:

Smith, "Bible Dictionary," Peloubet's edition; Bissell, "Biblical Antiquities;" Gilbert, "Student's Life of Jesus;" Farrar, "Messages of the Books;" Stevens and Burton, "Harmony of the Gospels (R. V.) for Historical Study;" "Oxford Helps to Study of the Bible" (R. V.); Adeney, "How to Read the Bible;" Hurlbut, "Manual of Biblical Geography: a Text-Book on Bible History;" Gladden, "Who Wrote the Bible?" Thomson, "The Land and the Book;" Farrar, "Life and Work of St. Paul;" Goodwin, "Harmony of the Life of St. Paul;" Turner, "Handbook of the Bible;" Washburn, "Social Law of God" (the Ten Commandments); Farrar, "The Lord's Prayer;" Dykes, "The Manifesto of the King" (Sermon on the Mount); "The Bible as Literature" (Crowell, pub.); Stokes, "The Expositor's Bible," Acts.

It would be well to add the following:

"By-Paths of Bible Knowledge," viz.: Life and Times of Joseph, Time of Isaiah, Galilee in the Time of Christ.

The above will probably cost a little more than $20, but you may easily bring it within limits by cutting out what is least needed.

We have received from certain Lutheran authorities letters commending in the main Dr. Whiton's sketch of Melanchthon in The Outlook of February 13, but criticising his definition of the Lutheran view of the Lord's Supper as "closely approximated to the Catholic," and his affirmation that to Calvin's view of the Sacrament Melanchthon gradually went over. Our correspondents agree that there is good authority for the second statement, although they think it erroneous. It has the sanction of no less an authority than Dr. Schaff, though it may be regarded as a disputed question in historical theology. In respect to Dr. Whiton's definition, or description, of the Lutheran view of the Sacrament, that also certainly has high ecclesiastical authority to sustain it; but it is due to our Lutheran brethren that we should give in comparison with it their own statement in their own words, which we copy from one of the letters received, which comes to us from an eminent Lutheran theologian:

It is true that the Lutheran doctrine does approach the Catholic doctrine of the Supper more nearly than the Calvinistic does. But, then, there are three impassable gulfs between the Lutheran and the Catholic doctrine of the Lord's Supper:

1. *Transubstantiation.* The Lutheran Church has always repudiated this with the greatest emphasis, and has affirmed and reaffirmed that bread and wine remain unchanged in the Supper.

2. *The Mass.* This Luther called "the tail of the dragon," and the whole Lutheran Church has turned from its "multiplicity of abominations and idolatries" with horror.

3. *The Opus Operatum.* This was one of the earliest errors repudiated by Luther, and the entire Lutheran Church has always insisted that without faith the Sacrament is *detriment*, yea, even a curse, and not a blessing.

The following comes from a United States naval officer in the far East:

In knocking about the world, I am constantly by way of hearing many criticisms against the missionaries and

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the work they do. Frequently, I am candid enough to say, these criticisms seem to me reasonable and true. At times they are very harsh and unkind. At Seoul there are, more or less, eighty missionaries. I hear it constantly asserted that their pay ranges from $1,800 to $2,500 gold per annum. The English Mission is alleged to pay its Bishop and one lay reader, whom I have met, $40 silver each, per month, with a $5 per month allowance for clothes. But vouchers must be sent in for both the $40—out of which $8 must be paid for instructor—and the $5, and all not thus accounted for each month must be turned in to the Society. The claim as to pay given American missionaries has seemed to me very unreasonable. Are you by way of being able to give me any definite information on the subject? O. K.

The courtesy of the Secretaries of several Missionary Boards has supplied us with the following statements:

1. The Congregationalists on an average pay:

	Families.	Single Men.	Single Women.
In the Japan Mission	$1,050	$675	$575
North China Mission	1,000	666	500
Foochow Mission	900	600	450
Eastern Turkey Mission	850	440	390

Provision for families varies according to the number of the children.

2. The Presbyterians pay as follows:

	Married Men.	Single Men.	Single Women.
In Korea Mission	$1,250	$833	$625
Canton Mission	1,000	666	500
Siam Mission	1,100	733	550
Persian Mission	1,000	666	500
Lodiana (India) Mission	1,080	720	540

In addition, the housing of missionaries is provided for, and $100 additional is given for each child.

3. The Methodists pay in Asia, including China (except North China), Korea, Japan, and India, on the following sliding scale:

First five years, married men	$950
" " " single "	650
Afterwards, next ten years, married men	1,000
" " " single "	700
Afterwards, next ten years, married men	1,100
" " " single "	800
After twenty-five years, married men	1,200
" " " single "	900
For each child, if not over 14	100
If dependent on parents, between 14 and 21	100
If at school in the United States	150

The Secretary writes: "Having visited our missionaries in China, Korea, and Japan, I know from personal observation that their salaries are as low as mere comfort will permit."

The Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. (Congregational) writes: "I never heard of any such salaries as have been mentioned by your correspondent paid by any missionary board, and I do not believe that such salaries are paid." The report once spread that Dr. Mark Hopkins received $25,000 a year for his services (in fact gratuitous) as President of the A. B. C. F. M. It would be well if all those who hear unfavorable criticisms of missionary management preferred would imitate our correspondent by inquiry into their truth before believing them.

What control has a man over the spirit God gave him for his existence while in the flesh? J. S.

Your inquiry seems to misapprehend the facts. Man *has* a body, but man *is* a spirit. We are, in the essence of our nature, spirits. The spirit has to learn how to control itself and how to control its body. As Tennyson says:

> Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
> These three alone lead life to sovereign power.

What book, or books, would be most helpful in studying the Gospel of Mark? C. M. C.

Meyer's Commentary on Mark (which with his Luke forms one volume) and Maclaren on Mark, in the Expositor's Bible series. Other helpful works are Bruce's "Parabolic Teaching of Christ" and "Miraculous Element in the Gospels."

"J." inquires who wrote the poem beginning:

> "Kind hearts are here, yet would the tenderest one
> Have limits to its mercy;
> God has none."

The quotation occurs near the end of Adelaide Procter's long poem "Legend of Provence." C. A. F.

"F. S. W." asks where in Mrs. Browning's poems are these lines:

> "Earth's crammed with heaven," etc.

They are from "Aurora Leigh," and will be found toward the end of the "seventh book" of that poem. J. C. S.

To the query of "C. E. R.," in The Outlook, April 3, I should like to say that the selection mentioned may be found in "Threnody," by Ralph Waldo Emerson. M. E. T.

About People

—Sir Archibald Geikie, the eminent Director-General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, is now visiting this country. During the last forty years he has written numerous works on geological subjects, and some of his volumes have become standard text-books. He succeeded Sir Andrew Ramsay in the Directorship of the Geological Survey.

—Mr. George W. Chadwick, who has been elected Director of the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, is one of the most effective as he is one of the most industrious of our composers and directors. He is about forty-four years of age. After teaching in America he studied in Leipsic under Reinecke, and in Munich under Rheinberger. Mr. Chadwick has composed in nearly all forms—songs, choral works, string quartets, symphonies, overtures, and even comic opera.

—The Rev. Dr. Frederick Dan Huntington, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Central New York, who has just celebrated the twenty-eighth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop, still does his work as usual, although he is seventy-eight years of age. The New York "Tribune" says that he was graduated from Amherst in 1839 with Father Hewit and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs. At the time of their graduation Father Hewit was a member of the Episcopal Church, and Dr. Huntington was a Unitarian.

—In the last installment of Professor Max Müller's delightful reminiscences in "Cosmopolis" we learn some interesting things about

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Tennyson's peculiarities. The poet's dislike of publicity was well known, and he used to complain of staring strangers whenever he could. Even Queen Victoria had to listen to these complaints. Tennyson declared that he could not stay any longer in the Isle of Wight because tourists would glare at him. The Queen, with kindly irony, remarked that she did not suffer much from that grievance, but Tennyson, not seeing what she meant, replied: "No, your Majesty; and if I could clap a sentinel wherever I like I should not be troubled either."

—The late Edward Drinker Cope, Professor of Zoölogy and Comparative Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, was well known as the discoverer of new species in fossils. In Maryland and North Carolina he described twenty-two new species, and in New Jersey fifty-eight. One of the most important results of his labors in the West was the discovery of the five-toed ancestor of the hoofed animals mentioned by Huxley and others. The titles of all his published monographs are over three hundred and fifty in number, and form a systematic record of the development of paleontology in the United States. Professor Cope's work in zoölogy was also voluminous and important. In 1895 he was made President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

—The Baroness Bertha von Bülow, of Dresden, is now visiting many of the leading educational centers of this country. While representing the kindergarten work of Dresden, her interest is to interpret the broader application of Froebel's educational scheme as applied to the entire school system. She is the niece of Baroness von Marenholz, who was the first woman to espouse the new education movement on the Continent. It was she who introduced the kindergarten idea into France, Holland, and England, as well as her native Germany. Baroness von Bülow has written the Memoirs of her aunt, which are shortly to be translated and published. The Memoirs will fill two volumes with interesting historical anecdotes and movements of the last century, with which Baroness von Marenholz was so largely identified. In New York City the Baroness von Bülow has been entertained by the Kindergarten Association, having given her first reading in this country under its auspices on Monday, April 12, at the Associated Charities Building.

The Armenian Fund

Previously acknowledged	$8,141 48
A Mother, Granville, N. Y.	2 00
Anonymous	1 00
Lola, East Bethlehem, Pa.	3 00
J. W. Q., East Bridgewater, Mass.	10 00
Greensburg Baptist Sunday-School	1 63
F. H. S., Princeton, N. J.	2 00
Total	$8,161 11

Bits of Fun

A little girl of tender years, who had been attending one of the public kindergartens, fell from a ladder. Her mother caught her up from the ground in terror, exclaiming, "O, darling, how did you fall?" "Vertically," replied the child, without a second's hesitation.—*Christian Register.*

Little Margery has just begun to go to the kindergarten, and is filled with a due sense of the importance of her studies there and the solemn value of the attainments that have thus been put within her reach. The other afternoon, after coming home from school, she remained in a brown study for a time and then said: "Mamma, do I know as much now as I don't know?"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Dutchman who had lived a mean and niggardly life in South Africa died and was buried. A large concourse of his countrymen attended the funeral. And first one and then another tried his hand at eulogy, but broke down, for no one recollected a single good point about him; till at last an old fellow spoke as follows: "Vell, beoples may say vat dey will about Hans, but he vash a goot schmoker."—*Household Words.*

A lady named Kopta has been translating Bohemian poetry, and produces such a stanza as this, making lethe rhyme with wreath:

In her wedding dress I saw her,
With the myrtle wreath;
But her eyes were closed in slumber,
She had drank of lethe.
"Take the ring off from my finger—
Wherefore, lover, dost thou linger?"

—*Boston Transcript.*

A Good Way to Get a Library

The plan adopted by President Morrison for gathering a library for Fairmount College at Wichita, Kansas, is ingenious and ought to prove successful. Fairmount College is a new institution which aims to provide education according to the New England standard for the growing population by which it is surrounded. It is facing many disadvantages. Following the advice of Professor Fisher, of Yale, who said to President Morrison at an earlier time, "If I had your task to do, I would first of all collect a good college library," the President is seeking contributions of books for his institution. The College wants histories, biographies, works on physical and political science, and, indeed, all that would naturally have a place in a first-class library. The appeal has already received generous recognition, and no doubt will meet with a generous response, for many of our citizens are interested in providing the best education for the newer parts of our Republic.

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For the Little People

Heralds of Spring

By Elizabeth B. Johnson

"Who will go," cried Mother Spring,
"With a bit of azure from the sky,
To say cold winter has gone by,
To wake up every sleeping thing?"
"I," said the bluebird, "I."

Through the air, with a dash and a flash,
Letting his sweet notes fall,
Through the woods and over the plains,
Giving his cheery call,
"Spring, sweet spring, is nigh!"

"Who will go," said Mother Spring,
"With greenness for every tree and bush,
To tinge the willows and creep up the rush,
And drop a green haze over everything?"
"I," said the young grass, "I."

Over the meadows it softly crept,
Out to the very road—
That beautiful gift of God—
Singing its song to all that slept,
"Spring, sweet spring, is nigh!"

"Who will go," said Mother Spring,
"With a touch of pink for the early flower,
To grow and deepen through April's shower,
And break the reign of the winter king?"
"I," said Arbutus, "I."

Off it pushed its blankets of brown,
To reach for the smile of the day.
Fragrant and rosy and ever dear,
It sang its welcome lay,
"Spring, sweet spring, is nigh!"

Sadie's Green Fairies

By Ruth M. Brown

Sadie was sitting by the window watching the rain. She very much wanted to go into the woods and search for anemones. There had been so many rainy days lately. She rested her elbows on the window-sill and her chin in her hands and stared out at the fast-falling drops. Why should it rain so much, and why must it rain this particular afternoon? Then her head sank a little lower until it rested on the window-sill.

Just then she heard a little voice say, "Move along, move along, give me a little more room. I want to stretch and grow. I feel so good. I feel as if I must work fast. I have slept long enough, and now I must grow very fast. Just a little more room, please!" Sadie looked all around, but could see no one.

"I need more room as much as you do. And here are our cousins all around us, each one needing room the same as we do. Reach down into the ground; there you will find plenty of room."

Looking at the ground, Sadie saw two tiny green fairies nodding and bowing to each other as though they were talking. Looking more closely, she saw a great many others—more than she could count. They were very slender and graceful, nodding and swaying in the wind. Each one was dressed all in green—a bright, fresh green that looked as if it had been washed free from every speck of dust and dirt.

As Sadie watched them it seemed to her as if she could see them grow.

"How good that last bath did feel!" she heard another fairy say.

"Yes, it made me feel all fresh and bright. I am always happier after a good bath like that. Sometimes I think I would like to have a bath all the time; but when I lie in the warm sunshine and feel the sun's rays through and through me, I think that I enjoy the sun the most of anything."

"Whatever God sends us is best," spoke up a particularly bright fairy. "Not only do we enjoy the sunshine, but we need it. It makes us grow. We also need the water. We get hot and dry and thirsty without it. God knows we should have both the sunshine and the water, and therefore He sends them both."

As Sadie looked at the last speaker she noticed something sparkle. It was like a beautiful large diamond, clear and brilliant. Then Sadie saw that almost all the fairies wore similar brilliants, many of them looking like a large star on the fairies' foreheads. Some wore them on their dresses. At first Sadie thought that only a part of the fairies had the bright jewels, but as she moved a little she saw others sparkle out that before were invisible.

"Come, cousins," said a tiny bit of green, "come! join hands, and let us have one good dance while we are still fresh from our baths."

At once there was such a sparkle and glitter, such swaying and bending, nodding and curtesying, as Sadie had never before seen. The beautiful diamond-like stars sent out bright rays of light in every direction. As they flashed and sparkled, Sadie saw beautiful colors—red and blue, green and purple. The longer she looked the more color she saw. Soon it began to grow very light. Everything was flooded by the wondrous brightness. The beautiful colors increased and grew brighter. The fairies danced faster than ever. Their dresses grew a brighter green. They shouted and clapped their hands and sang,

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"Sunshine, sunshine! here comes the merry sunshine!"

Sadie looked up, and, sure enough, the sun was shining. She rubbed her eyes and thought, "Have I been asleep?" "Were the lovely green fairies all a dream?" She looked down at the ground. At first she could not find them, but soon she saw a few of the beautiful stars. They looked smaller than before. One by one the stars disappeared.

Sadie sat and thought and thought about the fairies, the stars, and the beautiful light. At length she thought it out.

Can the boys and girls who read this do as well as Sadie did, and tell what the fairies and the stars were?

Sadie made up her mind never again to grumble because it rained; for, said she, "I want the fairies to have their bath as well as the sunshine."

Lumber Ways

Merchants, manufacturers, and all men who handle things that are to be sold, are struggling with two problems—how to reduce the cost, and how to increase the profits; and you can see that reducing the cost must be a very large factor in increasing the profits. One of the lumber companies in Oregon has a railroad that was built and is operated to reduce the cost in handling the lumber between the woods and mills. Some of you perhaps know that the trees are felled in winter, and that the water rising in near-by streams in the spring enables the lumbermen to float the logs down to ponds or lakes near mills. Here the logs frequently mass up, and doubtless, in the summer, traveling through certain sections of the country, you have seen ponds and small lakes covered with logs. Out in Oregon the trees were floated to what is called the log-pond, and when they were needed at the sawmill some means of getting them between the log-pond and the sawmill that would cost the least in handling was invented. Boards were laid on sleepers, tracks were laid for a locomotive, the logs were chained together in the log-pond, attached to the engine, the engine started, and behold there was a train without any cars! Going on an up grade or on the level the logs were greased, in order that they might move smoothly over the boarded tracks. When the grade descends, the engine is at the back of the logs to hold them back from going too fast. After the logs are cut up into boards they are put into a flume, where there is a descent to the planing-mill and the shipping yard, two miles distant. In this two miles the flume descends 1,200 feet. A flume is like a chimney made of boards and built down the side of a hill. You can see that a flume can be built down the face of a hill that neither a horse nor a train of cars could ascend or descend. You sometimes see these flumes built in the Adirondacks, where the mountains rise in terraces. The logs descend from terrace to terrace down the face of the mountain until they come to a level, where the lumbermen have been able to build a road to cart them off upon.

A Present

When the Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, was in this country last fall, he met a little girl who greatly interested him. She was riding on a bicycle, and met the carriages containing the Chinese Viceroy and his escort. She was so interested in the gorgeous dresses of the Viceroy and his attendants that she rode quite close to the carriages for two or three blocks. This interested the great man very much, and he asked her name and where she lived. The other day she received a beautifully embroidered scent-bag, with gayly decorated ribbons, as a souvenir of her conversation with the noble Chinaman through his interpreter. With it was a pleasant and friendly note to the little girl.

A May-Day Shower

Birds are singing,
Bells are ringing,
Children bringing
  Garlands fair;
Maids are scorning
Clouds of warning;
Gay adorning
On May morning
  Girls will wear.

Rain is falling,
Hearts appalling;
Some one's calling,
  "Homeward skip!"
Isabella's, Ruth's, and Ella's,
Maud's and Stella's
Wet umbrellas—
  How they drip!

"Hat and feather,
Altogether
Spoiled by weather,"
  Ruth bemoans;
Dress and frilling,
Sash and quilling,
All so killing,
Maud, unwilling,
  "Ruined!" owns.

Hey day! Hey day!
Choose not May-Day
For a play-day
  Out of doors;
Or, prepare ye;
New gear spare ye;
Old clothes wear ye;
Never care ye
  When it pours.

—*St. Nicholas.*

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The Home Club

Exhibition of Sewing

There has just closed in New York one of the most successful exhibitions of sewing, if not the most successful, ever made in this country. It contained exhibits of work from nearly all the foreign countries, from many of the States, and from the United States. The environment was such as to place the work in its right position before the public; it took place in the American Art Galleries. The first intention was to have the exhibit open three days, but the success was so great that it was kept open for five days. This exhibit embraced all sewing, from the most elementary to that which might well be placed under the head of art. The New York Association of Sewing-Schools is to be congratulated on the interest and attention which this exhibit created. One afternoon was given to a conference of the teachers, to which the public was invited. The experts from the leading schools presented papers bringing out the different features of the work with a different emphasis. An amusing incident is an outgrowth of this exhibit. One of the newspapers took up and opened a discussion as to whether it was valuable to teach girls sewing with a degree of seriousness. Many answers were received, and intelligent women were found who protested against a girl's time being so used. It is rather singular, in face of the constant stress that has been laid on the moral value of manual training, that it is so constantly lost sight of. To use one's hands intelligently is as much a part of all-round education as to use one's tongue intelligently. More than this, one's hands cannot lie, and, unfortunately for the peace and good will of men, the tongue can. A child may deceive even a keen teacher as to his real comprehension of what she is teaching him, but the hands cannot deceive even a clumsy teacher as to the degree of intelligence which the child expresses with his hands. It is this which makes valuable manual training, far more than any skill that grows out of such training. The skill is valuable, but skill unbalanced by moral integrity is to just that extent less valuable. There are many schools where boys are taught sewing, and the result of teaching boys to sew has not been to change their nature in any degree, except to make them appreciate order and neatness, because they are able to attain them by their own effort.

Not long since a bright and capable girl was organizing a club of little boys. She was entirely at sea as to what she should do for them, but she knew she wanted to gather them in off of the street. She stood before them, and, with the spirit of a true kindergartner, she tried to follow their lead. She said, "Boys, now that you are in here and have your club, what do you want to do?" In the back part of the room a boy voice piped up, "I want to learn to sew;" and, to the young lady's absolute amazement, she noticed several boys' heads give the sign of affirmation that that was what they wanted to do. Never having dreamed that a boy could be taught sewing, the young lady was still greatly bewildered, and asked again, "Why do you want to learn to sew?" The same voice piped up, "I want to learn to mend me pants." In the telling of this incident the young lady said, "When I saw the poor little chap, I quite appreciated why he should wish to learn to sew;" and, like a wise little woman, she went to work and taught every boy who wanted to be taught how to sew, and had the satisfaction in two weeks' time to see missing buttons appear on jackets, and "pants" in good order which had needed the attention of the needle. Every woman, every man, should know how to use the hands that were given to them for use, and be able to use them to meet the emergencies that are inseparable from life even guarded by wealth. Is there a more pitiable object in this life than a woman who does not know how to sew properly when occasion demands that she should sew? The world will have to point it out.

City History Club

There was organized in New York last year a City History Club, which has been referred to in these columns many times. The purpose of this City History Club is to arouse an interest in the history of New York City—to visit landmarks, to identify points of interest, and to connect especially the uneducated with these points of interest, first, through the knowledge of them, and, second, by visits to them. This work has grown now to the point where a score or more of women and men are engaged in teaching in boys' clubs, working-girls' clubs, and the like, and a normal class has been formed which is presided over by experts in history.

The City History Club also has issued a series of pamphlets entitled "The Half-Moon Series," written by different members of the Club, and edited by Maude Wilder Goodwin and Alice Carrington Royce. The pamphlets issued so far are "The Stats Haus," by Alice Morse Earle; "King's College," by Jane B. Pine; "Aneke Jans Farm," by Edith Putnam; "Governor's Island," by Blanche Wilder Bellamy, and several others yet to be issued.

In addition to this interest the societies that are called patriotic have also been following courses of instruction. The Daughters of the American Revolution have offered a scholarship of Columbia or Barnard to their own members who passed the specified examination authorized by the colleges. The result of all this interest has been to so greatly increase the demand for books

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on American history that the libraries of the city found it almost impossible to supply the demand. The statistics issued by the Lenox Library show that in 1895 9,149 volumes of American history were called for by readers, and in 1896 this had increased to 13,228, and that the total number of volumes used increased from 35,000 to 55,000. In the Astor Library the increase in readers was from 85,182 in 1895 to 96,000 and over in 1896, and the increase in the number of volumes consulted was over 11,000.

A Wise Suggestion

The President of the Board of Education of Philadelphia has suggested that the city purchase scholarships at the University of Pennsylvania and at Bryn Mawr College, to be offered as prizes to the pupils in the public schools. The trustees of both the University and the College have shown a spirit of more than willingness to meet this suggestion of the President of the Board. It is estimated that, at an annual expenditure of $10,000, the city could provide twenty-five scholarships for a full college course. The press of the city has taken the suggestion up in a most appreciative spirit, and believes that this is the most economical way of providing for the higher education of public-school children. While the press has declared that making provision for the higher education of pupils even of ability before ample provision has been made for elementary education is a mistake, the most illiberal citizen must see the wisdom of using a small amount of money for the higher education of prize-winners under the plan outlined by the President of the Board of Education in his annual report. This does not mean that this is the first opportunity offered by these two institutions of learning. There are fifty free scholarships at the University open to the graduates of the public schools, and a small number have been endowed at Bryn Mawr. Brooklyn and New York have had this privilege extended to them by the generous President of Columbia, who, when he presented the million-dollar library to Columbia College, retained the privilege of extending scholarships for Barnard and Columbia to the pupils of the schools of both cities.

Another Mother's Letter

A mother who was ambitious to train her boys to the highest manhood was puzzled, and wrote to The Outlook asking the help of other mothers. How far should her boys be trained to self-defense, and by what method? Her husband represented to her the highest manhood, but the qualities she loved in him prevented his making headway against the so-called worldly-wise. Our present correspondent, whose letter we publish, disagrees with the mother who believes that self-defense is justifiable, even to the point of a blow, if there is no other way to overcome unjust treatment.

Dear Outlook: I, too, was interested in "T. P.'s" problem, and was not satisfied with "A. B.'s" solution.

I would like to say to "T. P." that, while she bears a common responsibility with all mothers of boys, she possesses a grand privilege that some mothers lack—a worthy example at home to which to refer her boys. As she is responsible to God for the souls intrusted to her keeping, may she not fail to make the most of her advantage for the benefit of future generations.

If we are ever to rise to that state where prize-fights become impossible in our land, it must be through the influence of fathers and mothers who are noble enough to lead their sons to desire and appreciate the success that is not *all* "of the earth, earthy"—the success that is often counted failure from a worldly point of view, if need be, to prove the superiority of principle over brute force.

Not boys alone, but many adults, need to learn of the higher battle-ground than that where pugilists meet, and that to fight and win on this higher plane means true success.

The boy or man who descends to the bully's level gives the world two such characters where there was only one.

"Weak submission" is not possible to a strong moral character, and the bully soon learns that the boy who *scorns* to use his weapons is so far superior to him that he dares not trifle with him, and may come to respect and possibly emulate the higher character.

Which is the better plan, that which degrades two or elevates them? M. B.

"M. B." argues that the bully has moral perception. That is rarely the case. He could not appreciate self-restraint exercised on the highest grounds; the very character-elements that make him a bully prevent his seeing in self-restraint any element but fear. Besides, the bully needs to be overcome to get a conception of his relation to his environment. A safe principle to give a boy, or girl either, who must meet all sorts and conditions of men, is many years old:

> Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in,
> Bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee.

The Value of the Study of History

Before one of the largest educational bodies in the South a paper was read urging the importance of the teaching of American history in the schools of the South, where the histories used do not present the Civil War and its causes. Professor Chambers, the lecturer, summed up his subject as follows:

First. In the perfecting of the modern school curriculum we recognize two groups of studies, those which have knowledge-value and those which have culture-value.

Second. While the knowledge studies have an important bearing upon the development of the individual, greater importance is being attached to the culture studies. In other words, the question now is not so much what a man knows as what he is.

Third. In all the studies classed as culture studies there is none of more recognized importance than history. Therefore in every school aiming to be in touch with the times, history work should be introduced.

Fourth. Aside from general considerations, it is of peculiar and significant importance that American history be truthfully taught in Southern schools, and that specific attention be given to the subject by Southern colleges and universities.

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